THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

OCTOBER 14, 1950

51st YEAR

THE MA[illegible] THE COTTON GINNING
AND C[illegible]ING INDUSTRIES

Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

Cottonseed Testing Equipment from SEEDBURO

This cottonseed testing set has been accepted by the Cotton Branch of the USDA for use by County A.C.A. Committees in the cottonseed loan program. This equipment is now being installed and may be inspected at the office of the committee in your county.

Cottonseed Triers

Seedburo offers two triers, the official sampler of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and a smaller model, designed for ease of carrying. The screws on both are made from ½-inch high carbon spring steel with an inside diameter of 3⅛ inches. *No. 555-A*—with a screw length of 44 inches withdraws a 5-lb. sample . . . **$20.00**. *No. 555-B*—with a screw length of 24 inches takes a 2¾-lb. sample, and is equipped with a welded, thin steel plate at the end to prevent loss of cottonseed . . . **$19.75**. Both F.O.B. Chicago.

Cottonseed Dockage Sieves

Consists of 12/64-inch round perforation sieve and solid bottom pan for removing trash from cottonseed. Made of 20-gauge aluminum, 12-inch diameter with inside depth of 1⅞ inches. Sieve, **$3.50**; bottom pan, **$2.25**, F.O.B. Chicago.

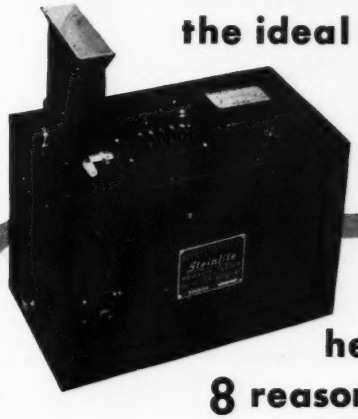
Seedburo No. 99 Gram Scale

Avoid costly errors! Weigh your samples with this *accurate* Seedburo scale! The No. 99 Scale is recommended for use in conjunction with the Steinlite Electronic Tester in determining moisture content of cottonseed. Precision built for long, reliable service . . . yet low in cost. Made of tough aluminum alloy—rust-resisting materials. High-grade self-aligning bearings, graduated beams, seamless brass scoop. Capacity, 610 grams. Rated sensitivity, 1/10 gram—actual, 1/20 gram.

Price, $28.65

Steinlite

the ideal moisture tester!



here are 8 reasons why

1. **FAST** . . . requires only ONE MINUTE to make an accurate grain or seed test. Speeds handling in peak periods.
2. **ACCURATE** . . . on moisture content up to 35%.
3. **SIMPLE** . . . no technical knowledge or previous experience required to operate efficiently.
4. **COMPACT** . . . easily portable. Operates anywhere there is an electrical outlet.
5. **DEPENDABLE** . . . calibrated against official Government oven methods. Comparable results guaranteed.
6. **VERSATILE** . . . will test wide variety of seed, grain, grain products, grain of mixed moisture content, blended grains and processed materials.
7. **ECONOMICAL** . . . pays for itself in one season of high moisture crops.
8. **GUARANTEED** . . . sold on 10-day, free trial basis.

More Steinlite Moisture Testers are used today by seedsmen, elevators, mills, co-ops, food processors, etc., than all other types combined.

If you want to speed grain or seed testing and handling, with the full, profit-protecting accuracy of the Steinlite Moisture Tester, we'll ship on ten days' free trial!

Price $330.00, F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas.

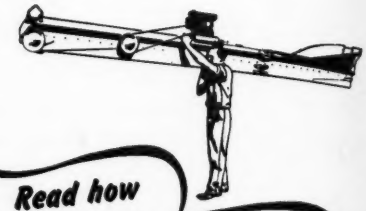
SEEDBURO

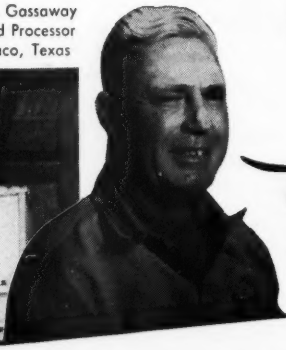
739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois

portable HARVEST-HANDLER ELEVATOR

moves fuzzy cotton seed quickly, economically

J. L. Gassaway
Seed Processor
Waco, Texas





Read how we do it down Waco way!

The Belt Corporation
7378 Stahl Road
Orient, Ohio

Gentlemen:

In the past few months we have culled and ceresan treated more than 36,000 bushels of fuzzy cotton seed for the Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Your Harvest-Handler elevator really does a job moving 600 to 1,000 bushels of cotton seed per hour. Works fine, too, handling grain and beans. Its extra light weight makes it easy to move into the various operating positions.

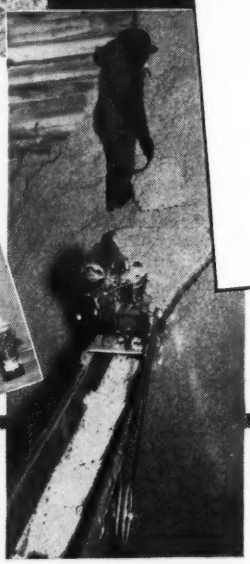
Personally, I consider the Harvest-Handler a real contribution to farming and of real value to farmers interested in saving a lot of time and labor costs.

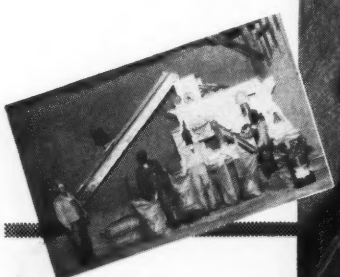
Yours truly,

J. L. Gassaway

J. L. Gassaway

Interior views of the seed house, Lankart Seed Farms, Waco, Texas. Note Harvest-Handler in operation.





Distributor in Georgia: Lovett & Tharpe Hardware Company, Inc., Dublin, Ga.

Write direct to the Belt Corporation for FREE literature on the Harvest-Handler, or contact Petway Clipper Co., Waco, for name of nearest Harvest-Handler dealer.

BELT

THE BELT CORPORATION

7378 Stahl Road Orient, Ohio

2 great "Stoneville" cottons GIVE YOU BETTER YIELDS and HIGHER PROFITS

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STONEVILLE 2-B

Here is the perfectly balanced cotton . . . tested and proven throughout the cotton belt and around the world. Stoneville 2-B is a top money-maker for large and small growers. Vigorous and productive, Stoneville 2-B features large open bolls, heavy yields and a superior quality lint. Seed bring highest mill prices.

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The New DELFOS 9169

On rich bottom lands, no seed is more productive than new Delfos 9169 . . . "King of Valley Cottons" and winner of 1949 Mississippi 5-acre contest. Produces a healthy plant with big easy-to-pick bolls. Staple length ranges from 1-3/32" to 1-5/32". Experiment Station tests show Delfos 9169 produces more lint cotton per acre and with highest oil content seed.

It'll cost you less to plant the Best

STONEVILLE PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY, Inc.
STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

Please send me complete information about your famous Stoneville cottons and how they can help increase my farm profits.

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Volume 51 **October 14, 1950** **Number 21**

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The Cover

■ THERE'S MANY A TRIP 'twixt the field and the scales when you pick cotton by hand, as the boy in the photograph is doing. Longer ago than we like to remember we did a little cotton pickin' ourselves. The memories we have (but do not cherish) of that experience makes us a strong advocate of the mechanical machine which performs that chore while the man at the throttle rides along with something that at least approaches physical comfort. Photo by Bob Taylor, Cordell, Okla.

Today's gin is a marvelous mechanism . . . but it isn't meant to be a Miracle Maker

☆

AN EDITORIAL

THE 4-Point Program for Better Ginning, which has been given considerable space in recent issues of this magazine, is intended to help solve the problem of obtaining high grades from rough-harvested cotton.

While the program has the backing of the entire industry, apparently there are some ginners who feel that not enough emphasis has been placed on proper harvesting. C. D. Patterson of Decatur, Ala., one of our best and most prominent ginners, makes some observations that point up the need for closer attention to this phase of our cotton production problem.

He writes: "I have had more than 40 years' experience in the operation of a gin, and want to ask a question. The ginner has modernized his plant with drying and cleaning machinery of the latest type. Why, then, are we not producing the higher grades of lint that we did on the old gins? In our section we used to produce a preponderance of Strict and Good Middling cotton, but now it is a rare occurrence when we get anything better than Strict Low and Middling."

Mr. Patterson, of course, knows the answer to his own question, and he states it in positive terms when he says that many farmers in his section of Alabama "gather green, immature cotton, roughly harvested, and rush it to the gin," believing that, regardless of how wet and trashy it is, the modern gin can dry it, clean it and produce high grade lint.

The gin of 1950, Mr. Patterson points out, is capable of doing the finest work, "but it is impossible for the ginner to accomplish the work that belongs to the farmer, that is, proper harvesting. There is an equal responsibilty on both the ginner and the farmer to produce high grade lint."

Today's gin is a marvelously efficient processing plant. When properly operated it can handle damp cotton with a reasonable amount of trash in it and deliver to the farmer high grade lint. But these new plants are not miracle makers, as some farmers apparently think they are, and it is asking too much of the ginner and his plant to do a top-grade job with wet, green cotton loaded with trash, sticks, burs, dirt and everything else careless harvesters put into their pick sacks.

Extension forces and the National Cotton Council deserve a great deal of credit for their educational work with farmers relating to the harvesting problem. Others have helped too. In the July 22, 1950 issue of this magazine we published an article on the subject and urged the ginners to make every effort to discourage careless harvesting among their customers.

For a long time the industry has been placing great emphasis on producing cotton at lower cost in an effort to keep American cotton competitive with foreign growths and synthetics. Great strides have been made by the farmer in mechanizing production and in other ways he has demonstrated his willingness and ability to lower his production costs. But we think the greatest progress of all has been made by the ginner and the gin machinery manufacturer. In our opinion they have more nearly met the challenge arising out of a new era in cotton production and processing than any other branch of the industry.

However, our efforts to do the best possible job of ginning for the farmer should never be relaxed; hence the 4-Point Program for Better Ginning.

Given cotton picked dry, picked clean, and picked early, today's improved gins will deliver to the farmer the highest grades he has ever known.

The program for better harvesting and better handling of cotton needs the continued strong support of Extension people, the National Cotton Council and, perhaps more than anything else, the powerful influence of the ginner in his own community to convince the farmer that by following this good practice he can increase his income by millions of dollars annually.

Ed Henley Joins Commodity Firm; Goes to New York

Edward B. Henley, formerly vice-president of Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, Texas, has been appointed manager of the vegetable oils and allied products department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, it was announced this week by Alpheus C. Beane, partner in charge of the commodity division. Henley will be responsible for the development of all new futures business in cottonseed oil, soybean oil and similar products and will have his headquarters in the New York office of the firm.

EDWARD B. HENLEY

Henley, a native of Paris, Texas, has been in the cotton and cottonseed oil business since his graduation from Culver Naval School in 1919, for the past 25 years with Anderson, Clayton & Co.

BEN GORDON

or its subsidiaries. For 10 years he was New Mexico's delegate to the National Cotton Council, and is a former member of the rules committee of the National Cottonseed Products Association. He is a member of the New York Produce Exchange and a member of the exchange's committee on cottonseed products.

Ben Gordon continues in his present capacity as head of the cash operation of the firm's national vegetable oils and allied products department with headquarters at 200 First National Bank Building, Dallas. Gordon's activities will dovetail with those of the futures department.

• Essential to all life, nitrogen increases a plant's protein content, promotes vegetative growth, gives plants a healthy green color and improves the quality of leaf crops.

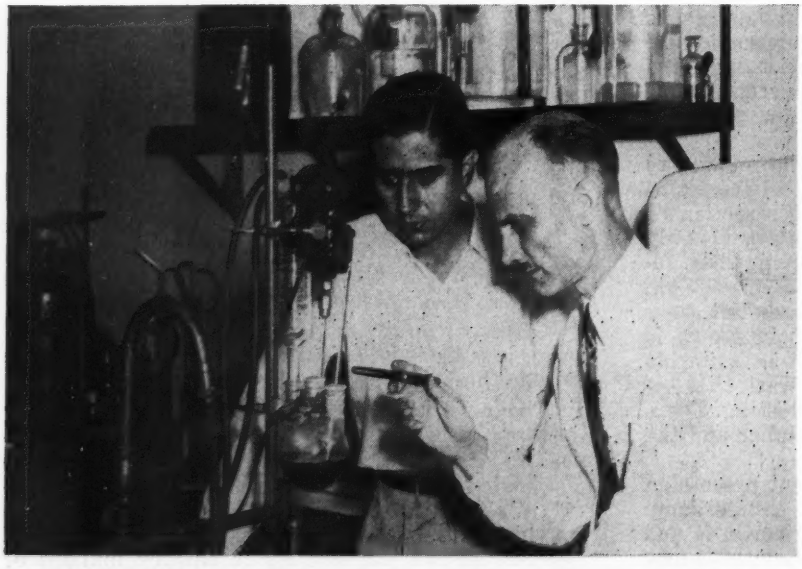
Stalk Destruction Can Whip Pink Bollworm

■ **In his latest report on the pink bollworm situation, L. F. Curl urges all cotton farmers to pick their crop at the earliest possible moment and immediately destroy and plow under green stalks. If this is done well ahead of frost it ought to prevent a full generation of pink bollworms from feeding to maturity and going into hibernation.**

■ **Curl, who is USDA's division leader in pink bollworm control, and Texas Commissioner of Agriculture J. E. McDonald asked all farmers in Fayette, Austin, Lavaca, Colorado, Fort Bend and Brazoria counties to set Oct. 15 as the deadline for destroying stalks. Ginners and oil millers in that area should immediately contact growers who have not yet destroyed stalks and urge them to do that job now.**

■ **In all newly infested counties north of those listed above, farmers have been asked to destroy all stalks by Oct. 31. This area includes the following counties: Val Verde, Kinney, Kerr, Gillespie, Llano, Comal, Blanco, Liberty, Chambers, Bastrop, Lee, Travis, Williamson, Milam, Bell, Falls, Limestone, McLennan, Bosque, Hill, and Johnson.**

■ **It should be remembered that early stalk destruction is also an excellent boll weevil control measure. Ginners, cottonseed crushers, county agents and other agricultural workers are asked to get solidly behind this program and do everything they can to make it effective.**



Colombian Begins Oilseed Research at Southern Lab

DR. WILLIAM G. BICKFORD, right, Southern Regional Research Laboratory chemist, explains an experiment in vegetable oil research to Carlos Suarez from Colombia, South America. Suarez recently began a year's training in the Laboratory's Oil and Oilseed Division headed by Dr. K. S. Markley. Suarez will investigate sesame oil.

Kit Tells Story of the Soybean's Development

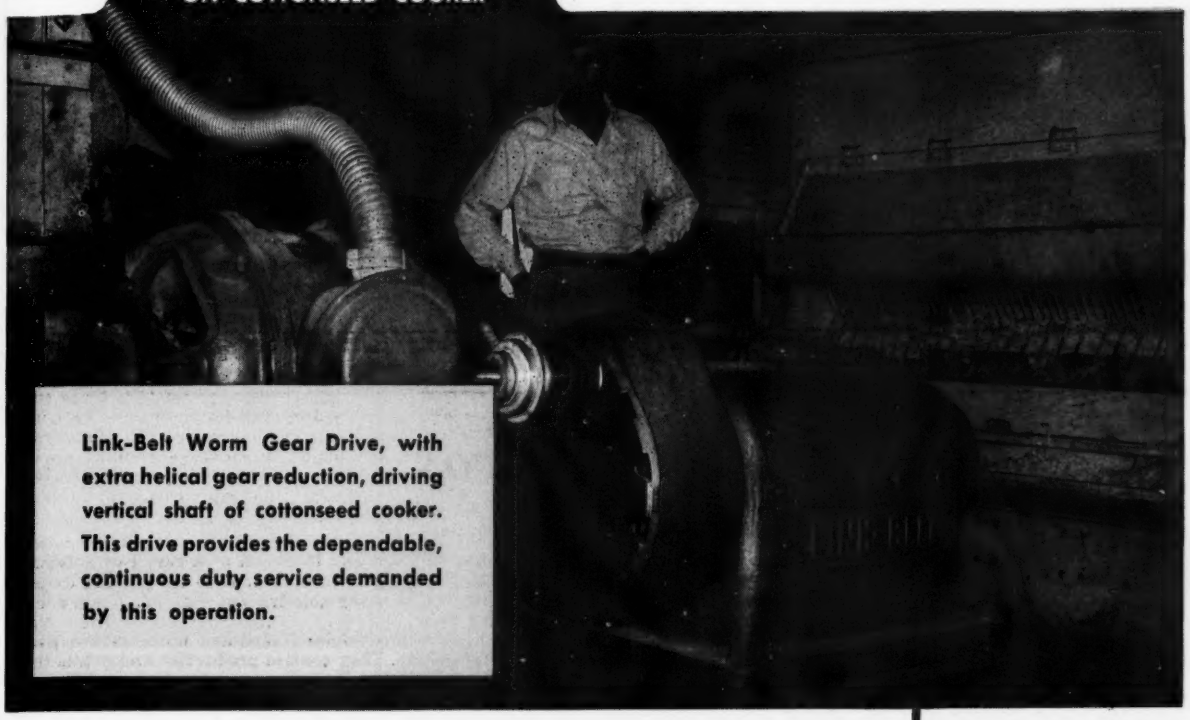
The story of the development of the soybean as a source of many important edible and industrial products is told in an informational kit currently being distributed to thousands of U.S. science teachers and students by Science Service, non-profit organization for the popularization of science.

The A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., oldest soybean processor in the nation, supplied the sample materials and much of the information for the experimental kit.

Five specimens of soybeans and soybean products are included in the kit along with a list of nine experiments. The sample materials include soybeans, flaked soybeans, special soybean meal nutrient for growing streptomycin mold, crude soybean oil, and alkyd resin.

The text points out that soybeans have developed as a U.S. crop from 1914 when only 1,000 acres were grown, to 1949 when the harvest totaled 222,305,000 bushels, nearly half of the total world production. It lists the many ways in which soybeans serve agriculture, industry, medicine and science.

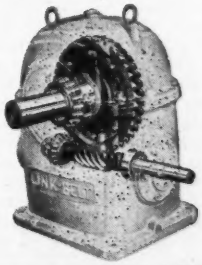
SLOW SPEED VERTICAL DRIVE
ON COTTONSEED COOKER



Link-Belt Worm Gear Drive, with extra helical gear reduction, driving vertical shaft of cottonseed cooker. This drive provides the dependable, continuous duty service demanded by this operation.

For the Full Measure of Economy on Slow Speed Drives, come to LINK-BELT

On slow speed drives, when speed reducers of one type or another are required, be sure you get the maximum service in power out-put, long life and freedom from upkeep expense. Check with the nearest Link-Belt office for reliable engineering advice on the type and size that will assure you complete "service satisfaction." Link-Belt's line is complete; Link-Belt engineers can supply unbiased recommendations.



Books 2247, 2419, 2324 will give you the complete answer to your speed reduction problems.

LINK-BELT enclosed gear drives

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South. 12,087

You've seen accounts by Government people and professional observers. Now here is a business man's

Report on Europe

☆

By W. H. JASSPON

WE ARE EXPOSED today to two deadly perils—Russian imperialism and internal inflation. Korea dramatized the danger of the one, but we have not been shocked as yet into taking effective action to avoid the other. I mention it only because the two are tied together, and in its own way, each can be equally disastrous.

Since the war, we have given away billions of dollars in credits and grants in a sincere desire to speed recovery everywhere. We played no favorites. We sought no exclusively selfish benefit, except to the extent that we, like everyone everywhere, would gain from a rebuilt world at peace. We wasted billions in China and the Philippines. Even Russia has so far refused even a token settlement on its 11-billion-dollar lend-lease obligation. We loaned England nearly four billion dollars upon the mistaken assumption it would restore their domestic health, only to find that a large part of the funds were absorbed in liquidating old sterling balances, having little or no bearing on their own post-war recovery. Then came ECA. Even with all this help and other assistance besides, we have failed to make friends or influence people, anywhere in the world. I am to speak to you today about my reactions as to the position of Europe. My major interest over the post-war years has been mostly with the commercial consequences of all this post-war turmoil, but in view of existing conditions, I shall adhere largely to the political and social aspects which, at this moment, are of greatest significance.

The Marshall plan was a historic milestone in international relations. On the whole, it has been well administered, considering the political limitations to its operations. It assisted the rebuilding of industry which provided jobs for idle men and women. It distributed food in huge quantities to people who were hungry. Its efforts gave hope once more to millions who had lost hope. It realized the weaknesses of age-old and out-moded customs of trade, and the implications inherent in unenlightened employer-to-worker relations, so common in Europe. It urged certain desirable and essential economic, social and political reforms, in accordance with our own experience, only to be met with the insurmountable barrier that we were interfering with national sovereignty. Even the Communists joined in this political opposition. It played into their hands at that time.

ECA aid did buy some breathing space. It deserves the credit for having arrested the growing spread of Communism, and halted its political progress. Unfortunately, this time has been wasted, insofar as building a defense against subversion, or in trying to correct the underlying causes which bring it about. In the U.S., Communism is as yet only an embarrassing nuisance, which has to be policed and held within strict limits. It can become a menace here only if and when our free institutions become crippled and impotent as a result of unwise management at the top political level. It is a real and continuing threat, however, in many countries of Europe. There are many reasons for this.

Vested interests exercise selfish and unwarranted power in many governments. They control production and prices through the cartel system, which eliminates competition while it maintains low wages, high prices and higher profits at the expense of all the people. Very little social welfare and agrarian reforms have been undertaken. Tax evasion is often the rule rather than the exception, by those most able to pay (in some areas), again at the expense of the masses. Public office is too often a private, rather than a public, trust. Political leadership is frequently unstable, vascillating, and without the courage to make the changes it knows are vital. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand, under such conditions, why poverty and low living standards exist and supply the fuel to feed the fires of Communistic propaganda. Empty stomachs make poor political advisers. It is neither new nor novel in history, where such circumstances have prevailed, for a people to surrender their political freedom for the promise of economic security, only to find that they have lost both in the end. Woodrow Wilson once said, "The history of liberty is the history of *limitations* of government power, not the increase of it."

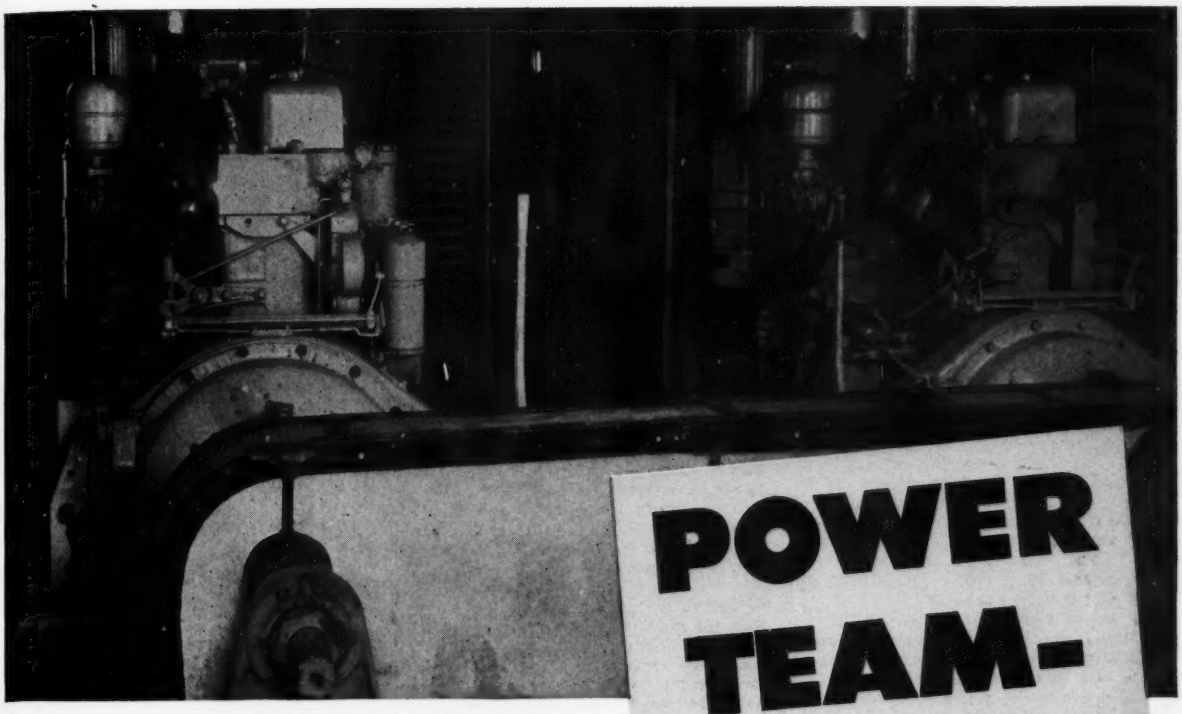
When I left Europe at the end of July, I saw very little change in the attitude of the average citizen, or among government officials, from what it was before the outbreak in Korea. If anything, there was a thicker atmosphere of hopelessness, but there seemed to be no particular alarm. There was certainly no evidence anywhere of a *will to* fight. In the first world war, France had a magnificent army and a great spirit. The soldiers were fighting for freedom and a better life. In the second world war, there was a tragic and strange reversal of form. It began at the top, and filtered down through the ranks. The people had become disillusioned. Their status had not improved in the interval; if anything it had deteriorated. Today, five years after this second struggle, the workers are still the forgotten men. They want no part of another war. They cannot be good soldiers if they are forced to fight. They do not know who is for or against them, within their own ranks, thanks to Communist infiltration. It is well to understand their present frame of mind, in order to know why their lethargy continues even in the face of possible invasion. Yes, we constructed industry and made jobs, as I have said, but we could not rebuild the spirit of the men and women. This has to come from within. It is not strange, when you have seen all of this, to appreciate why our contribution to recovery has been so sadly discounted or misunderstood. I was told on several oc-

■ **W. H. JASSPON is a well-known member of the cottonseed oil mill industry. He is president of Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., and West Memphis Cotton Oil Mill, West Memphis, Ark. He delivered the accompanying address before the Rotary Club of Memphis in September of this year, following an extended trip to Europe.—ED.**

casions in France that we only helped to replace what we destroyed. The argument about liberation leaves the average Frenchman cold. He will tell you that Germany was already defeated. Many feel that if there is to be another war, it is *our* war, not theirs. They claim they have nothing to fight for. They have lost some of their love of country, because their country has done so little for them. They recall that the period following the Armistice was not too bad. France saved lives. It had a sort of peace. It retained its colonies. No huge war debt was incurred. Oh, there were some inevitable inconveniences from the German occupation army, but on the whole it was not too hard to take. They might want to sit out another war, if they can, some of them believe, and some of them hope. One of my friends told me he housed a dozen Germans in his home in Normandy. They lived and ate with the family, drank wine along with their hosts, and conducted themselves in a most orderly manner. When the Americans came in, they took the place over, and the wine cellar was consumed in less than two weeks. This is the type of incident one hears. France may not be able to stay out of war, if it comes, but they will go a long ways to avoid it. Their help, whatever it may be, unless it becomes organized in advance along with other nations, will be too little and too late. Sabotage and fifth column damages are to be expected, and can be serious, especially in connection with factory production and transport. Some or all of these tendencies apply to many of the Western European bloc. It is not a happy prospect for us. We are only fooling ourselves if we count too strongly on European help. They want to be on the receiving end.

In England the situation is somewhat different. Here you witness an empire breaking up, under the surge of nationalism, which is evident in many thickly populated areas of the world. There has been altogether too much exploitation of the masses, for the interest and profit of absentee ownerships. England lives on international trade. It must import raw materials and food, to be liquidated by exports of manufactured goods. The Labor government came into power because the people were restless under the impact of post-war confusion and disappointment. Socialism pledged itself to divide accumulated wealth into fair shares for all. It insisted there would be full employment regardless, something which is not entirely feasible in any dynamic society. It began to nationalize certain industries, and announced it would carry this policy into effect until practically all large industries were state owned and managed. Capital was squeezed until it had very little more to give. Taxes were raised to a point where there was not much incentive to earn and create. But austerity still prevailed. The people continued to queue up for their food rations, such as they were and are. After five years of this noble experiment, the great middle class sensed the fact that they are paying for such doles as medical services, and food subsidies; and still their situation had not improved. In the last election the Socialist party did not even poll a popular majority—quite a change from their mandate five years earlier. The people, however, had not surrendered *all* of their political freedom to the Socialists and labor, so they could again express themselves in a free election. Anyone of you who has ridden on English or Continental trains has seen what happens in a non-competitive system. England is stagnant. A fine people have lost much of their initiative under Socialism, which has achieved nothing that a properly directed free economy could not provide better and cheaper. Some will argue with merit that the status of the lowest classes has improved. But this trend was on the way even before the war, and would have had to be carried on by any government that was in power after the war. Here too we do not find the *will* to make further sacrifices, at the expense of their present poor living standard. The men and women are understandably tired of war and scarcity; they too do not want to fight. Until they think their homeland may be threatened you cannot expect much to be done. It is no accident that England continues to ship machine tools to Russia, nor is it a mere coincidence that Shinwell and Strachey were chosen to the two top political posts concerned with military affairs. They are not the types who can be expected to prepare in anticipation of a possible emergency, nor is their ideology too far removed from the philosophy

(Continued on Page 49)



This team of two "Cat" D13000 Cotton Gin Engines provides steady power for the Graham Gin, Post, Texas.

POWER TEAM—

"tailor-made" for big production!

By compounding these two "Cat" D13000 Cotton Gin Engines, the Graham Gin, Post, Texas, powers a 5/80 air blast outfit. Designed for ginning, this team delivers steady power for quality samples. Output averages 6 to 7 bales per hour at a cost of about 16c per bale for fuel. Gin Manager J. W. McMahon reports: "Cost per bale is far cheaper with these 'Cat' Gin Engines than with electric power. And we always have plenty of power when needed."

Mr. McMahon's statement reflects the *experience* of hundreds of other cost-wise users of "Cat" units. They know these "lint protected" yellow Gin Engines reduce the cost per bale over electricity and also save demand charges between season. What's more, they slash fuel bills to the minimum, saving you extra dollars by burning non-premium grades without fouling. And you *never* have to worry about service. Your "Caterpillar" dealer is on duty day and night seven days a week to answer your call.

When you have increased power requirements, you can fill them most profitably by adding a "Cat" Gin Engine to your existing setup—or by installing a big "Cat" unit to serve your entire plant. They range in size up to 400 hp. for continuous duty. Your "Caterpillar" dealer knows the gin business. Let him *show* you how "Cat" power can earn more money for you.

CATERPILLAR, PEORIA, ILLINOIS
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

LOOK UNDER THE HIDE

"Caterpillar" intake and exhaust valves are made of highly alloyed, heat-resistant steels. Their ample size and close machining and heat-treat specifications have resulted in thousands of hours of trouble-free valve operation. Valve and rocker arm design are matched to reduce wear. Look under the hide for quality. It doesn't show on the outside—it shows up in performance.

CATERPILLAR COTTON GIN ENGINES
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

CG&OMPress Photo.

ALMOST HIDDEN by grass and weeds, beside a mill stream in South Carolina, are these ruins of. . .

THE *Williams* MILL AT SOCIETY HILL

THE PHOTOGRAPH at the top of the page was made at the site of what probably was the second or third cottonseed oil mill in the U.S.

According to the late B. F. Taylor in his *Early History of the Cotton Oil Industry in America* (1936), the mill was built in 1829 near Society Hill, S. C., by Governor David R. Williams of that state.

Maurice R. Cooper, in *Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products* (1948), and others who have probed the past to find the beginnings of the cottonseed crushing industry in this country, report that a Doctor Otto, of Bethlehem, Penn., made experiments in the extraction of cottonseed oil in 1768, but it appears these were laboratory experiments only and that oil was not extracted in a crushing mill.

Both Cooper and Taylor mention the operation of a cottonseed oil mill by Capt. Benjamin Waring of Columbia, S. C., in 1802, in which he "crushed flaxseed, sesame seed, and some cottonseed." Available records point to this as the first mill in America.

Cooper doesn't mention the Society Hill mill in *Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products*, but he does refer to the construction of a mill at Petersburg, Va., by Francis Follet in 1829. Whether the Follet mill or the Williams mill at Society Hill came first is not known. Thus, Williams' mill probably was the second or third to be built in this country.

Governor Williams later erected a grist mill at the oil mill site near Society Hill. The iron-jacketed stone wheel at the right in the photograph probably was used in the grist mill. It is not known whether the iron gear and the shafting in the center of the photograph were used in the oil mill or grist mill, but local conjecture has it that the old timbers, which can be seen at the top and top left in the photograph, were

■ THE SOCIETY HILL mill was built in 1829 by Governor David R. Williams of South Carolina. Available records indicate it was either the second or third cottonseed oil mill erected in this country.

used in the oil mill. Scattered about the site are other old pieces of equipment difficult to identify. Obviously, when the plant was dismantled much of the material was carried away and that left was considered not worth moving.

The timbers at the top of the photograph are partly submerged in a mill stream beside which the oil mill was erected. Farther to the left, several hundred yards away, is the mill pond, and it is said that barges, pulled by mules walking on the banks, brought cottonseed and corn from "up country" to be crushed or ground.

TIMELY TIPS

On Livestock Feeding

Fall Pig Profits Depend on Feed and Management

This little pig went to market
This little pig stayed home
This little pig died,
(Before he was useful to anyone).

The old nursery rhyme didn't go that way, but that's the way the pig crop will go IF we don't feed and manage better than in the past. Nearly one-third of all pigs farrowed don't live to market age. Every pig which dies means a loss of 100 to 150 pounds of feed. And, slow-gaining pigs on unbalanced rations or stunted by parasites and diseases cost still more.

LSU Extension Animal Husbandman A. D. Fitzgerald says, "Neglecting to include the necessary amount of *protein supplement* reduces the digestibility of the ration, raising the feed required per pound of gain and reducing the margin of profit."

Indiana experiments show that gilts on a balanced ration raised 82 percent of their pigs to a litter weight of 136 pounds while gilts on grain alone raised only 75 percent of their pigs to a litter weight of 101 pounds.

Clemson Livestock Marketing Specialist R. D. McNair said, "Hog producers are losing $1.47 per live hundredweight due to bruises, diseases and parasites."

To raise more pigs and make more profit you can't beat balanced rations, good pasture, good management and sanitation. And, for protein supplement, you can't beat a mixture of 40 percent cottonseed meal, 40 percent tankage and 20 percent alfalfa leaf meal.

• **Supplemental Feeding Aids Feeder Calf Quality**—The "Western Livestock Journal" reports that the quality of stocker and feeder cattle this year appears to be above that of any other year in the history of the Western cattle industry. Listed among reasons for this improvement in quality was, "Many Southwestern cattlemen have learned the value of using supplemental feed through the winter and this has brought about a higher percentage calf crop and better quality calves."

• **Cottonseed Hulls in Steer Rations**—A recent Texas Experiment Station feeding trial, comparing hulls with alfalfa as a roughage for fattening steers, showed that the steers fed hulls gained slightly more and produced a net return of $4.98 more than the alfalfa-fed steers. (The steers fed hulls also received two pounds of alfalfa, per head daily, for vitamin A). Steers which were fed a roughage ration of two-thirds hulls and one-third alfalfa produced a higher carcass yield than those on any other roughage.

• **"Best" Way to Supplement Sheep Range**—In a discussion on the feeding of cottonseed meal and cake to sheep on protein deficient forage, a California College of Agriculture staff member said, "We have found that the best way to supplement such ewes is to start feeding one-tenth pound (cottonseed cake) daily as early as Sept. 1 when the weather is still warm and there appears to be plenty of dry feed available. About a month later, the ration is increased to one-eight pound and gradually built up until during December and January, they are receiving one-fourth pound."

• **Dairy Profits Come from Good Cows, Well-Fed** — A Wisconsin dairy survey shows dairy profits are largely determined by the amount of butterfat a cow produces. In this study, the highest-producing cows returned $280 after the feed bill was paid. The lowest-producing cows returned only $58 after deducting feed costs.

Butterfat and milk production are determined mainly by good breeding and good feeding. Good cows produce most economically when they have plenty of roughage and plenty of protein. Cottonseed hulls and cottonseed meal are usually the most economical sources of roughage and protein in the Cotton States.—*Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association.*

• The average American now consumes 11 percent more food than he did 25 year ago.

People in The Press

• **Claude L. Welch** of the National Cotton Council announces the fourth-annual Council-sponsored Cotton Insect Control Conference to be held in Memphis Dec. 7-8. Page 57.

• **Edward B. Henley** named manager of vegetable oils and allied products department of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, **Alpheus C. Beane** announces. **Ben Gordon** continues as head of the cash operation of the firm's national vegetable oils and allied products department in Dallas. Page 10.

• **Carols Suarez,** Colombia, S. A., will investigate sesame oil at Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. **Suarez** is pictured in this issue with **Dr. William G. Bickford** of the Laboratory. Page 10.

• **L. F. Curl** issues another warning about the pink bollworm and urges farmers in infested counties to destroy cotton stalks immediately following harvest. Page 10.

• **A. D. Fitzgerald** of LSU and Clemson's **R. D. McNair** are quoted in Educational Service release relating to livestock feeding. Page 17.

• **A. Q. Petersen,** Wesson Oil and Southern Coton Oil Co. president, named to board of Southdown Sugars, New Orleans. Page 41.

• **J. W. Sorenson, Jr.,** Texas Experiment Station, reports on South Texas flax drying and storage tests. Page 44.

• **Dr. Roger W. Roth** joins Commercial Solvents Corp. as entomologist. Page 28.

• **C. D. Patterson,** Decatur, Ala., ginner, is quoted in editorial dealing with proper harvesting and handling of cotton. Page 9.

• **W. H. Jasspon,** prominent Mid-South oil mill operator, gives us a business man's report on Europe. Page 12.

• **J. F. McLaurin,** ginner of Bennettsville, S. C., is pictured in a field of his own cotton in Marlboro County that made good yields this year because he followed an intensive program of insect control. Page 49.

• **C. N. Thompson,** head of oil mill and refinery accounting for Swift & Company, Chicago, died Aug. 25. He is succeeded by **W. C. Bartlett.** Page 54.

• **J. Charlie Oglesbee,** USDA Extension ginning specialist, tells why the 4-Point Program for Better Ginning makes sense. Page 58.

• Figuring in promotions on the staff of Commercial Solvents Corp., as announced by Vice-President **T. S. Carswell,** are **James W. Bulls, John J. Dorsey, Robert Shurter,** and **R. R. Spiegelhalter.** Page 42.

• **L. V. Steck** of Shell Chemical Corp. and **J. N. Hall** of Julius Hyman & Co. outline working relations between the two companies in marketing insecticides. Page 38.

• **E. C. Westbrook** reports that a fungus blight caused considerable damage to cotton in North Georgia this year. Page 42.

• **C. S. Lankart** says a good insect control program enabled his gin at Asa to win honors as best in Central Texas this season. Page 34.

• **Walter L. Randolph,** Alabama Farm Bureau president and member of the Cotton Mobilization Committee, presents a clear picture of the current cotton supply and demand situation and tells why we need to produce 16 million bales next year. Page 27.

• **Jay C. Stilley** discusses the petition of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association to wage-hour division to re-define area of production. Page 34.

• **Harry Walmsley** made plant superintendent by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.; **Louis E. Doxsie** succeeds **Walmsley** as production superintendent. Page 38.

• **Claude L. Welch** was to report to National ginners officials at Oct. 14 meeting on plans to meet 16-million-bale cotton goal in 1951. Page 38.

• **W. O. Fortenberry, Aubrey L. Lockett** and **R. V. Davis** are ginner delegates to the National Cotton Council from Texas. Page 38.

• **Harold Wade Coryell** joins staff of Southern Regional Research Laboratory as technical analyst to assist in the prosecution of applications. Page 42.

• **Miss Mary Catherine Dennehy** crowned Texas Queen of Cotton at Texas State Fair Oct. 10. Taking part in ceremonies were **E. F. Czichos, C. B. Spencer, Jay C. Stilley, S. N. Reed, L. T. Murray,** and **Karl G. Hunt.** Page 30.

• **Mr. and Mrs. Carl Trice Williams** of Jackson, Tenn., welcome a new arrival to the family circle, **John Carlton,** born Oct. 11. Page 26.

• Oklahoma A. & M. College President **Henry G. Bennett** addresses 1000 that attended Chickasha station's first annual field day Oct. 10. Page 22.

OCTOBER 1 COTTON REPORT

The U. S. cotton crop for 1950 is indicated at 9,869,000 bales (500 lb. gross weight), compared with 16,128,000 bales last year, and the 10-year average of 11,599,000 bales. The Oct. 1 estimate is 13,000 bales under the forecast of a month ago, with increased prospects for Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana and slight decline shown for most other states. Cotton ginnings prior to Oct. 1 were reported by the Census Bureau at only 2,770,000 running bales, which compares with 5,306,453 bales to this date last year and 5,305,456 bales in 1948.

State	Acreage for Harvest 1950 (Prelim.)	October 1 Condition: Average 1939-1948	October 1 Condition: 1949	October 1 Condition: 1950	Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre: Average 1939-1948	Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre: 1949	Lint Yield Per Harvested Acre: Indicated 1950	Production (Ginnings)[1] 500 lb. gross wt. bales: Average 1939-1948	Production (Ginnings)[1] 500 lb. gross wt. bales: 1949 Crop	Production (Ginnings)[1] 500 lb. gross wt. bales: 1950 Crop Indic. Oct. 1
	Thous. acres	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Thous. bales	Thous. bales	Thous. bales
Missouri	428	80	84	61	442	378	314	373	462	280
Virginia	25	....	....	....	378	305	173	23	20	9
N. Carolina	556	78	59	34	373	259	164	578	466	190
S. Carolina	863	73	50	55	321	209	245	738	554	440
Georgia	1,151	70	54	61	243	181	227	769	604	545
Florida	33	....	....	....	162	153	204	13	16	14
Tennessee	640	77	74	63	378	365	345	541	633	460
Alabama	1,303	72	56	56	272	226	232	912	852	630
Mississippi	2,043	72	55	65	330	261	329	1,653	1,487	1,400
Arkansas	1,664	74	67	61	344	309	314	1,393	1,632	1,090
Louisiana	749	68	72	55	269	298	240	536	650	375
Oklahoma	967	63	80	37	164	225	94	502	610	190
Texas	6,912	69	93	67	170	266	193	2,729	6,040	2,775
New Mexico	185	86	82	82	498	428	493	133	276	190
Arizona	288	86	98	97	433	649	678	188	543	407
California	609	92	91	96	600	634	682	501	1,268	865
Other States[2]	13	....	....	....	418	363	327	16	15	9
United States	18,429	72	74	64	261.3	284.0	257.0	11,599	16,128	9,869
Amer. Egypt[3]	109.5	....	....	....	299	346	273	27.8	4.0	62.3

[1]Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. [2]Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, and Nevada. [3]Included in state and U. S. totals.

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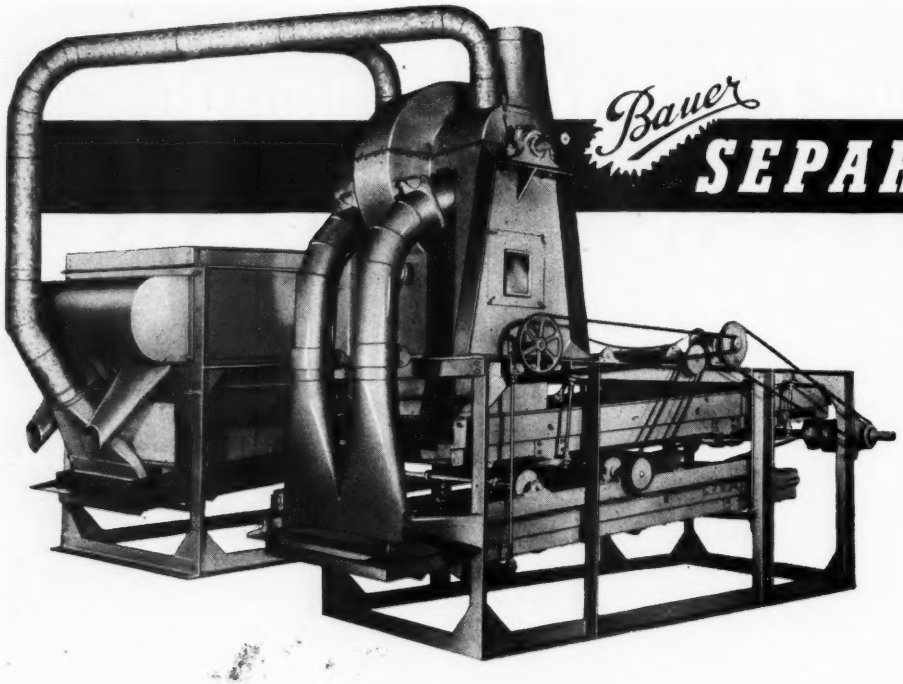

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The photograph at the right illustrates a No. 403 Bauer Separator-Purifier combined with a No. 198 Bauer Hull Beater for removing hulls from cottonseed kernels.

The arrangement is shown in the drawing form below. Here a Chandler Huller (which we sell) is mounted directly upon the frame of a Bauer Separator. The incoming seed passes over a Bauer Triple-Air-Gap Magnetic Separator into the Huller, thence into the separating machine where a combination of mechanical and pneumatic forces removes the hulls and dust from the meats.

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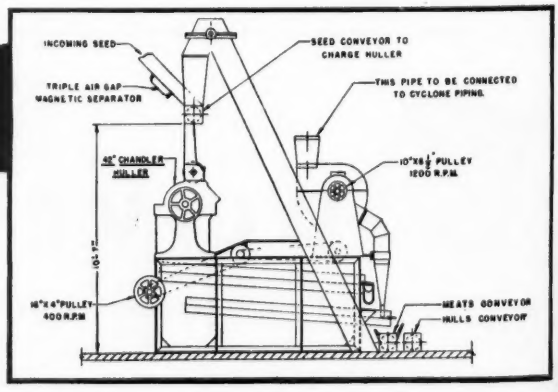
Literature illustrating and describing Bauer hullers, beaters and separators, also Chandler Hullers, will be gladly sent upon request.

It will pay you to consult with our representatives on this subject. Our broad experience in nut and seed treatment gives you the benefit of practical knowledge which we believe is not available elsewhere. Write, wire, or phone for complete information.



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Effort to Meet the

Critical Planting Seed Situation

■ With a 16-million-bale crop the 1951 goal, growers must take proper steps now to save good planting seed.

Stressing that the problem of obtaining good planting seed is one of the most critical facing cotton farmers in their effort to produce 16 million bales or more in 1951, the National Cotton Council is urging producers to save all their good seed and to store them properly.

The Council emphasized that due to weather conditions and other factors many cotton farmers have not been able to produce enough good seed to meet their needs in planting greater acreage next year. Growers who produced more planting seed than they will need are urged to save their excess in order to supply those farmers less fortunate.

The small cotton crop this year and wet weather during the boll opening and harvesting period are two factors which have combined to add to the seriousness of the cottonseed situation. Rainy weather in many areas has prevented evaporation of moisture from opening bolls and has increased its centent in fiber and bolls already open. The viability, or germinating power of cottonseed, decreases rapidly if the moisture is 12 percent or above.

Drying and proper storage, to maintain the moisture at less than 12 percent, is recommended by the Council to preserve the quality of planting seed.

These points are being emphasized:

(1) Harvest cotton as soon as possible after opening. Avoid harvesting wet cotton if possible. Cotton dries more rapidly in the field than when picked and piled in bulk.

(2) Sun-dry cotton containing excessive moisture (12 percent or more) or spread in thin layers or small piles until dampness is reduced.

(3) Never store damp cotton in large piles or pack it in bins.

(4) Do not attempt to gin wet cotton. Gins equipped with cotton driers can assist in reducing the moisture content of seed but cannot be depended upon entirely to get the seed in proper condition for storage.

(5) Separate pickings of unweathered cotton from pickings that have been exposed to bad weather in the field.

(6) Where time and space is available it will pay farmers to spread planting seed in the sun to reduce moisture content.

(7) Store seed properly after ginning. They should be sacked where practical, stored in a dry building and the bags of seed turned frequently to prevent heating.

Texas Mills Asked to Hold Planting Seed

■ In view of the short crop in Texas the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association is urging mills to hold back sufficient seed for planting purposes. Reports from Mississippi and Arkansas indicate growers will not be able to obtain all the high quality planting seed they want from those states.

■ Pink bollworm regulations in Texas will govern the storing and movement of planting seed in the pink bollworm regulated areas of the state. Mills planning to hold back seed should so notify L. F. Curl, division leader, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 2749, San Antonio 6, Texas. Treatment to kill pink bollworms that may be present will be the primary requirement for release of seed for sale to growers, dealers, or other trade channels.

Pastures Supply Proteins

It's easy, specialists of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service point out, to estimate the saving in feeding hogs by providing good pastures. Just follow a simple guide, which shows that pigs from weaning time to 75 pounds weight should have 20 to 22 pounds of protein in every 100 pounds of feed in dry lot; if they are on good pasture, this can be cut to 16 or 17 pounds. Pigs 75 to 125 pounds in weight on dry lot should have 17 to 18 pounds protein in every 100 pounds feed; if they are on good pasture, the protein can be cut to 14 or 15 pounds. Hogs weighing 125 to 200 pounds should receive 15 pounds of protein in every 100 pounds of feed.

World Cotton Situation

Production Down; Consumption Up

• **Production**—World cotton production of 26,650,000 bales (of 500 pounds, except running bales for the U.S.) is indicated for 1950-51, according to preliminary reports to USDA from most of the major cotton-producing countries. This estimate is 4.4 million bales or 14 percent below the estimate of 31,050,000 bales for 1949-50. Normal growing conditions were assumed for Southern Hemisphere countries where the 1950-51 crops have not yet been planted, resulting in forecasts for increased production in most of them, particularly Brazil.

The sharp drop in world production is due to lower acreage and lower yields in the U.S. where production this year is expected to be only 9.7 million running bales against 15.9 million a year ago. Foreign production, estimated at 16,950,000 bales, is 1,820,000 bales or 12 percent above that of a year ago. The increases for the major countries are: China 500,000 bales, Egypt 450,000, India 300,000, Brazil 215,000, Pakistan 150,000, and the Soviet Union 100,000.

• **Consumption** — World consumption, estimated at 29.2 million bales for 1949-50, is about 800,000 bales above that of a year ago. Consumption in the U.S. rose from 7,795,000 bales in 1948-49 to 8,870,000 in 1949-50, an increase of 1,075,000 bales. Consumption in European countries (excluding the Soviet Union) apparently increased by about 500,000 bales from 7.5 million to 8.0 million bales with most of the increase distributed among Western Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Consumption in Asia as a whole was down by nearly 0.8 million bales from 8.1 million to 7.3 million. Sharp decreases of 500,000 bales in India to 3,250,000 and by an estimated 850,000 in China to 2,150,000 were partly offset by a sharp rise in Japan where consumption of about 1,060,000 bales was 350,000 higher than in 1948-49. Consumption in South America and Africa was about equal to or slightly above that of a year ago.

• **Exports**—World cotton export trade, amounting to about 12.3 million bales in 1949-50, was 1.6 million bales larger than in 1948-49. U.S. exports increased from 4,747,000 to 5,770,000 bales, an increase of 1,023,000 bales. Exports from Mexico rose from 239,000 to 677,000 bales. Pakistan increased cotton exports from 660,000 to 891,000 bales and Turkey from 135,000 to 239,000 bales. Brazil's exports declined from 953,000 to 590,000. Changes in exports from other countries between 1948-49 and 1949-50 were relatively small.

• **Stocks**—World cotton stocks on July 31, 1950, are estimated at 16,560,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross, except U.S. cotton which are in running bales). This figure is higher by 1,620,000 bales or 11 percent than a revised estimate of 14,940,000 bales for July 31, 1949. The increase in stocks this year includes 1.4 million increase in U.S. stocks and about 200,000 in foreign countries.

Stocks in surplus-producing countries in 1950, estimated at 10.2 million bales, were higher by 1.5 million bales with foreign countries accounting for less than 100,000 bales of the increase. Larger stocks in Mexico, Argentina, Peru, Turkey, and Pakistan are attributed partly to increased production in 1949 over that of the previous year and to additional time required for ginning, transportation, and marketing. Nearly all of the surplus from the 1949-50 crops in those countries was sold before July 31, 1950, but had not been moved. Increases totaling about 275,000 bales in the above group of countries were partly offset by decreases in Egypt, Brazil, British East Africa, and Paraguay, totaling about 200,000 bales.

Stocks in nonproducing and deficit-producing countries, estimated at 5,731,000 bales on July 31, 1950, were about 60,000 bales less than a year earlier. In the United Kingdom stocks were down from 1,610,000 bales a year ago to 1,403,000 at the beginning of the current market year but still represents eight months' mill requirements. Stocks in the 11 other countries of Europe receiving cotton under the European Recovery program rose from an estimated total of 1,110,000 bales a year ago to 1,550,000 this year, an increase of 440,000 bales. The latter figure, however, represents average mill requirements for only four and one-half months at the rate of consumption in 1949-50. Stocks in France and Italy represented about five months' requirements and in the other countries, between three and four months' requirements.

Stocks in Japan, estimated at 385,000 bales, were about equal to those of a year ago and sufficient for three to three and one-half months at the anticipated rate of consumption in 1950-51. In India, stocks estimated at 1,240,000 bales on July 31, 1950, were down by 220,000 bales from a year ago and sufficient to cover about four and one-half months' mill requirements. This is considerably below the normal level of stocks in India for this time of the year and below actual needs, in view of the fact that about two-thirds of mill requirements are drawn from the local crop which will not arrive on the market near the end of 1950. Reported stocks in most of the other countries, both producing and importing, are approximately equal to those of a year ago which generally were at a minimum requirement level.

In summary, the stock position in most of the major-importing countries is slightly better than the minimum needed to keep the pipe lines full, except in the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and to a lesser extent, Western Germany, where some reduction in stocks in 1950-51 would not handicap mill operations. Old-crop stocks in the major-producing countries, except the U.S. and Egypt, are almost exhausted. Larger world stocks as estimated for the beginning of the current season offer partial relief of a short world supply this year, resulting from low world production in 1950-51. The increase in stocks, however, amounts to little more than one-third of the anticipated decrease in 1950-51 production, as compared with 1949-50.

• It takes the average American one-half hour of laboring to buy one pound of bacon, while in other countries it takes an Australian 40 minutes, a Canadian 45 minutes, an Englishman 53 minutes, a Swede 69 minutes, an Irishman 96 minutes a Swiss 113 minutes, a Finn 135 minutes, a Hungarian 192 minutes and a Russian 466 minutes.

Oklahoma Station Field Day Attracts 1000 Visitors

"Cotton has nothing to fear from the future. It is a miracle crop, so universally used and so indispensable that the home market alone demands maximum production," Oklahoma A. & M. College President Henry G. Bennett told 1,000 at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station's first annual field day Oct. 10.

The station, located on 303 acres of Washita river bottomland near Chickasha, and one of 17 special research centers in the Oklahoma A. & M. Agricultural Experiment Station system was the scene of an eye-popping array of new ideas in cotton production.

A two-row lister-planter for planting cotton as accurately as corn, thus eliminating the need for chopping, was demonstrated. Also shown were an all-purpose farm sprayer, and the station's new brush-type cotton stripper that is now under test by one of the nation's largest farm machinery makers. All three were devised in the station's shops.

Planes soared little more than cotton-high over the station's fields in a demonstration of spraying and dusting to kill cotton insects. The entire demonstration on cotton mechanization methods was explained by William J. Oates, A. & M. and USDA enginner.

The afternoon tour on the station farm included fields where visitors saw cotton planted to a stand, chemical defoliation with sprays and dusts, eight superior varieties of cotton, cotton planted to a stand, experimental insect control research, breeding for insect and disease resistance and for adaptation to mechanization, selections from Stormproof No. 1 and breeding and seed increase of Stoneville 62 cotton.

Agronomist John Green showed "Storm King," a new experimental cotton strain developed at the station that has special promise for mechanical harvest.

The station's new gin, now being equipped through cooperation of the cotton industry's Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation, is to be devoted to tests of such ginning processes as trash removal, drying of cotton, and rate of feed, according to Thomas E. Wright, station engineer in charge of cotton ginning research. A green boll catcher is a new piece of equipment that is to be tested.

Bale-to-an-acre certificates were presented to 14 of Grady county's top cotton producers. They were Kenneth McComas, Harold Bartell, O. F. Adams, Ronald Sprowls, Charley Allen, Clifford Bromlow, Loy Fitzgerald, Bob Scott, and W. R. McConnell, all of Minco; Melvin Terry, Alex; Roy Simmons, Ninnekah; Mrs. Mary Lawson, Alex; A. R. Passmore, Chichasha; and John Carroll, Bradley.

Malayan Palm Production

Production of palm oil and palm kernels in the Federation of Malaya during 1950 is forecast at 58,000 and 11,750 short tons, respectively, according to USDA, compared with 1949 production of 56,600 tons of palm oil and 11,700 of palm kernels.

Palm oil output in the first six months of 1950, amounting to 29,165 tons, indicates that the goal for the year is likely to be realized, while palm kernel production of 7,230 tons would suggest that the estimate for the year may be exceeded.

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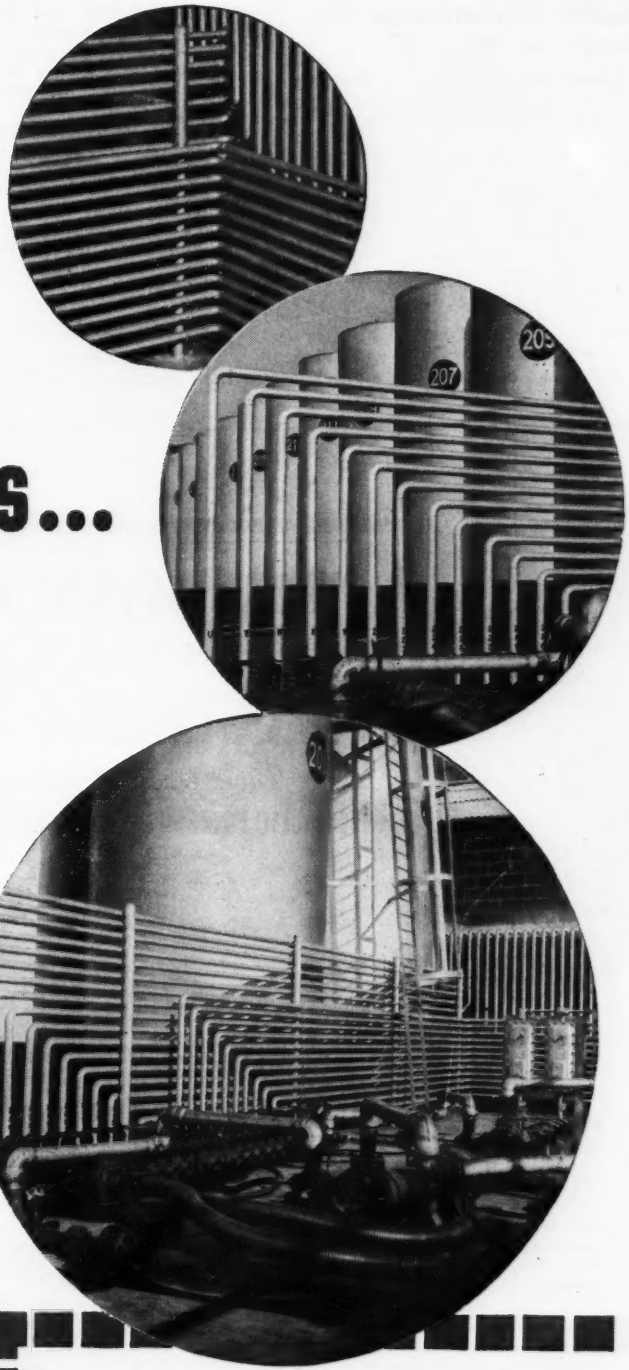

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(Samples sent on request)

Quality of Cotton in the Carry-over Aug. 1

Upland cotton in the carry-over Aug. 1, 1950, averaged slightly higher in grade than a year earlier but a little shorter in average length, according to a preliminary report released by USDA. The grade index of this year's carry-over was 96.1 (Middling White equals 100), the highest for any other year since 1941. The index of last year's carry-over was 95.9. The average staple length of upland cotton in the carry-over was estimated at 33.0 thirty-seconds inches or the longest on record with the exception of 1949 when the average was 33.3 thirty-seconds. Over 3.0 million bales or 47 percent of this year's carry-over was Strict Middling, Middling and Strict Low Middling, 1-1/32" through 1-3/32". Thus the carry-over stocks were of high quality and averaged higher in grade and considerably longer in staple than did last year's crop.

This preliminiary report on the quality of upland cotton in the carry-over is based on a partially estimated figure of 6,600,000 bales for total stocks of upland. The total carry-over of cotton in the U.S. as of Aug. 1, 1950, according to a revised estimate released by the Bureau of the Census on Sept. 25, was 6,700,000 bales.

Higher Grade Cotton in Larger Volume

This year's carry-over is estimated to have contained over 750,000 bales of Strict Middling and higher as compared with 706,000 a year earlier. Middling and Strict Low Middling totaled over 4,400,000 bales or 67 percent of this year's carry-over. Last year these qualities amounted to a little over 3,400,000 but about the same percentage-wise as this year. About 611,000 bales of Low Middling and lower were in Aug. 1 stocks compared with 557,000 bales last year. Spotted cotton accounted for about 11 percent of this year's carry-over as compared with a little over eight percent last year. However, the Spotted cotton in this year's carry-over is higher in grade than for last year.

Large Proportion in the Medium and and Longer Staple Lengths

This year's carry-over contains somewhat larger quantities of the lengths 15/16" and shorter than for last year. About 14 percent or 938,000 bales were in these shorter lengths. Over 76 percent of this year's carry-over stapled 1" through 1-3/32". This compares with about 85 percent last year. This year's carry-over contains almost 370,000 bales of 1⅛" and longer as compared with 283,000 bales a year ago.

Thirteen Easy Ways to Burn Your House Down

Want to burn your house down? If you do, these 13 rules will prove a real help:

1. Smoke in bed. The trick here, of course, is to fall asleep while smoking. If you work it just right you will get fried yourself.

2. Use gasoline for cleaning. A real peachy way to go. Exploding gasoline makes a dandy fire, too.

3. Look for gas leaks with matches. The morons go big for this one.

4. Leave the iron connected while visiting. Not spectacular like No. 2 and No. 3, but it works.

5. Clutter the attic with rubbish. Pretty dull routine, yet it does the job sometimes.

6. Put matches at all convenient places. This one saves a lot of short walks, and is about on a par with No. 5.

7. Fill closets with combustibles. It may take time, but is worth trying.

8. Leave gas stoves burning while away. This one's duck soup. May save your own skin, but a good way to erase your home.

9. Start fires with kerosene. Really top rate, this. But to have real fun, start 'em with gasoline. It'll kill you!

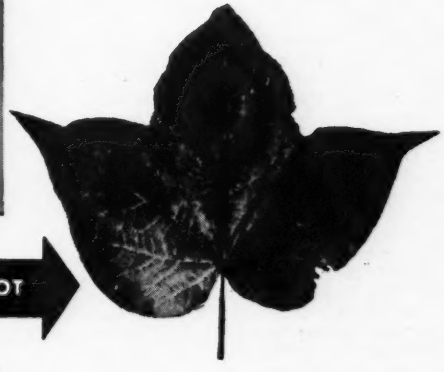
10. Use worn-out extension cords. New ones don't cost much, but the old ones have worked so far, haven't they?

11. Place stoves too near walls. Another dull one, but effective.

12. Store inflammable materials in or near the house. You can go all the way with this one.

13. Ignore leaky flues and stovepipes. If you don't have them in your house, any of the other methods will do just as good a job.

YOU CAN HEAD OFF THESE DISEASES OF COTTON



by proper seed treatment

Angular leaf spot and anthracnose are on the increase again. These diseases, along with sore shin (damping-off) and seed rot, are often to blame for poor stands and low yields.

"Ceresan" seed disinfectant, properly applied, helps to control all these diseases. When good seed is properly treated with "Ceresan," growers usually get good disease control and good stands. In fact, "Ceresan" increases yields as much as 5 to 40%.

You help the growers and yourself when you make sure that your own operators apply the *correct* amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment. Inadequate treatment may give as poor results as no treatment at all. On even the best seed, "Ceresan" treatment as specified in the chart at right, usually pays well.

For full details on how to operate your seed tractor, ask for DU PONT'S free handbook "How to Treat" (A-7585). For your copy, write to DU PONT, Semesan Section, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

RECOMMENDED RATES OF DU PONT SEED TREATMENT

MECHANICALLY DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	6 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	3 oz./100 lbs.

ACID DELINTED COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	4 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	2 oz./100 lbs.

FUZZY COTTONSEED

2% "Ceresan"	Dry	9 oz./100 lbs.
"Ceresan" M	Dry or Slurry	4½ oz./100 lbs.

• With all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning statements on use of product are given, read them carefully.

DU PONT
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CERESAN®

Disinfects and Protects Seed

Listen to Du Pont "Cavalcade of America" Tuesday Nights, NBC Network

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press


BAILEY


RICHTER

• **New Agricultural Policy in the Making**—What appears to be an important new agricultural policy is developing out of recent Agriculture Department farm production planning for 1951. Essentially, that policy is the use of price supports for a dual purpose—to put a floor under farm prices and to put a ceiling on consumer costs.

No official announcement of the policy has been made and none is to be expected. Privately, however, some Department officials confirm that production planning for next year is being made with an eye to obtaining "long-range stability of food, feed and fiber prices."

Production curbs are being relaxed as a part of that policy. Supports will be at levels designed to invite full production. The Department will expect to purchase, or make loans, on production in excess of market demand at support levels. The Department would then feed that excess back into the market to keep prices from going "too high."

Through this method, so the thinking goes, the government could "manage" prices of storable commodities within a fairly narrow range—say 90 to 100 percent of parity. This, one official explained, would give both producers and consumers a fair break. He thinks it would ease consumer resentment against price supports.

This is a departure from present procedures only to the extent that it would place an entirely new emphasis on the purpose of price support operations. The primary purpose in the past has been to keep farm prices from falling too low. In the future, keeping prices from going too high would become equally important.

• **Farm Leaders Use Big Stick**—Historians say that coming events—and perhaps policies, too—cast their shadow before them. The shadow of the new policy now appears to have been President Truman's request, in July, for authority to sell government stocks of farm products at support prices.

The President, in his Defense Production Act bill, asked Congress for that authority. Farm leaders, unwilling to see support prices become the ceiling prices, swarmed on Secretary Brannan like a hive of angry bees. Brannan, badly stung, rushed to the White House and persuaded the President to request deletion of that provision in the bill.

As a result the old farm law provision governing sales of government holdings continues in effect. It prohibits such sales at less than supports, plus five percent and carrying charges. In most cases that figures out about 10 percent above support costs. Brannan believes his present price management policy will work within that range.

There is an exception to that rule which can be used in the case of perishables. It permits sales below the legal limit whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary, there is danger of spoilage or other loss. It is being used now to move butter into the market at below actual costs.

Farm leaders are inclined to go along with such a price management policy only because they fear the alternative of rigid price controls. They understand that any substantial increase in farm prices very probably would result in government-administered ceilings.

• **Now . . . Policy of Abundance**—The new policy of abundance is evident in requests already made for 1951 plantings of wheat and cotton. It is a sharp reversal of earlier restrictions on production and was dictated by events in Korea and the new policy of firmness against Communist aggression. Coming requests for feed grains also will be higher.

The lifting last week of all restrictions on 1951 cotton plantings was confirmation of exclusive information brought readers of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in this column two months ago. The Department, at that time, attempted to encourage reports that at least acreage allotments would be proclaimed.

Officials now recognize the colossal blunder of slashing 1950 cotton acreage. They are attempting to rectify it by calling for at least 16 million bales next year. Some think, however, that the 28 million acres which would be needed to reasonably assure such a crop probably will not be reached next year.

The biggest obstacle to an increase of more than 10 million acres next year is an almost certain farm labor shortage. Officials concede that, even with importation of all the workers which Mexico will permit, there will not be enough field hands to do the job. There is no assurance, either, that fertilizer will be available in the needed quantities.

The objective back of the all-out production program for cotton is to pull prices down to around 30 cents a pound. A crop close to 16 million bales would be pretty sure to do just that.

• **Ceilings on Cotton Talked**—Price ceilings on cotton? We're not predicting them now, but watch out. There is too much talk in official circles right now to be sure that the Department will not call for ceilings before another crop is picked.

The Department is deeply disturbed by talk in trade circles of 50-cent cotton. We think ceilings are probable if prices start crowding that figure. Talk of "profiteering" in cotton is encouraging speculation as to ceilings.

Washington hears that one large cotton firm has acquired sufficient holdings to have a major influence on the market. The Department is going over sales of pool cotton with a fine-tooth comb to see if government sales have contributed to that situation. There are vague hints of a major scandal in cotton dealings.

Ceilings, if proclaimed, will be officially announced as intended to curb the influence of speculators. Official thinking hasn't gone far enough yet to speculate on a probable ceiling price. The Secretary has authority under the Defense Production Act to roll prices back to parity, or the highest price prevailing between May 24 and June 24. In either case that would be around 30 cents a pound.

• **Cotton Exports: Not As Big As Expected** — The Commerce Department, when it announces cotton export quotas soon, will confirm our earlier reports that foreign sales this year will be limited to fewer than four million bales. The best guess right now is 3,750,000 bales.

Quotas will be based on a survey now being made by ECA at the request of the Agriculture and Commerce departments. The Army is supplying estimates as to needs of Japan and Germany. Commerce also is surveying probable domestic requirements.

When announced the quotas will be country by country. Sales or shipments after last Aug. 1 will be counted as applying to the quota. Licenses for exports will be granted on the basis of past sales by exporting firms.

The Agriculture Department is anxious to hold domestic reserves of cotton at not under three million bales, and to build that up to five or six million bales next year. To do that would mean cutting exports to 3,750,000 bales and allow-

New Arrival at Home of Carl Trice Williams

John Carlton Williams, who is still not a week old, couldn't have chosen nicer parents than Mr. and Mrs. Carl Trice Williams of Jackson, Tenn.

Carl Trice, as if any U.S. ginner needed to be told, is secretary-treasurer of the National Cotton Ginners' Association and one of the industry' most popular members.

Not only that, but he has shown us that he possesses remarkable presence of mind in times of great stress. Months ago, not long after he learned his family circle was to be enlarged, we asked Carl Trice to wire us when The Event took place.

At a time like that the average, run-of-the-mill father shows a remarkable IQ if he can call his own name. But we have no average father here. Not only does Carl Trice know his own name, he remembered to send us the following wire (prepaid, too) on Oct. 11:

"John Carlton Williams, 8 pounds 3 ounces, arrived this a.m. Both mother and son doing fine. Father much better."

John Carlton is sure to become one of the country's leading ginners.

ing nine million bales for domestic consumption.

Some Commerce Department officials say domestic consumption, unless controlled, will be close to 10 million bales. They suggest that it may be necessary to ration cotton to domestic mills in order to hold consumption to nine million bales.

(NOTE: The government announced cotton export restrictions Oct. 10 and said total exports through the 12-month marketing season ending next Aug. 1, other than to Canada, would be held to 3,000,000 bales.—ED.)

• **More Worries for USDA**—World cotton production and consumption estimates released by the International Cotton Advisory Committee have not contributed to the peace of mind of Department officials wrestling with the serious domestic situation.

The committee points out that cotton consumption is running well head of production and warns of "a world cotton supply situation more stringent than at any time since the 1930s." World consumption, the Committee estimates, will exceed production by at least two and one-half million bales.

World cotton consumption in 1949-50 is estimated at 29.3 million bales, an increase of nearly a million bales over the previous year. Percentage increases included U.S., 14; Japan, 40; Germany, 23; Belgium, 14; Netherlands, 12; Canada, 10; France, 8; and United Kingdom, 4. Decreases were 14, 20 and 29 percent respectively for India, China and Spain.

Cotton production this year dropped four million bales under a year ago—27 million bales against 31 million last year. The U.S. drop of six million bales was partially offset by an increase from 15 to 17 million bales elsewhere.

Full details of the Committee's findings are contained in a new publication entitled Proceedings of the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Committee. The 252-page volume is available at $2 a copy from the Internationl Cotton Advisory Committee, South Agriculture Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Cotton's '51 Production Goal

■ A MEMBER of the Cotton Mobilization Committee gives a clear explanation of the current cotton supply and demand situation and tells why we must reach the 16-million-bale production goal in 1951.

By WALTER L. RANDOLPH

President, Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, and Member of the Cotton Mobilization Committee

THE SUPPLY of cotton will be short in 1951. Events during the past few months have greatly changed the cotton supply position.

The continued increased purchasing power of American consumers, a big demand for cotton in our mobilization effort, heavy export demand, and the *lowest* production in several years, all add up to a position of short supplies of cotton next year. Already, the Department of Commerce, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has set plans in motion to use export controls if necessary, in order to protect the limited available cotton supply for American use and to fulfill our most needed foreign commitments.

Farmers throughout the Cotton Belt will be called on to increase cotton production in 1951. It is anticipated that 30 million acres may be necessary if we are to meet the demand for cotton, and at the same time have a reasonable carryover. This would mean an increase of 50 percent in acreage over 1950 plantings of about 19,000,000 acres.

This sudden change in the situation with regard to cotton supplies may be hard for many farmers to understand, since only a few months ago many people were wondering what we might do with the so-called "surplus" cotton.

Here are the facts which spell out one of the most critical cotton supply situations the American cotton industry has ever faced.

The cotton carryover on Aug. 1 was approximately 6.7 million bales. The estimated 1950 crop is 9.7 million bales. Imports, plus the city crop, less destroyed cotton, total 200,000 to 250,000 bales. Thus the total supply for the current season is 16.6 to 16.65 million bales.

On the demand side, domestic mills recently were consuming at the rate of 10.3 million bales. This figure makes little allowance for increased military demand. It seems conservative to say that domestic consumption for the 1950-51 crop year will be around 10 million bales or more.

When domestic consumption is subtracted from the available supply, not more than 6 to 6.5 million bales are available for both exports and carryover. During the season just past, exports alone reached 5.8 million bales. There is every likelihood that next Aug. 1, the cotton stocks in the U.S. will have reached the lowest permissible minimum, certainly well below the normal carryover level. The export controls are necessary to prevent almost complete depletion of our stocks of cotton.

That takes us up to the 1951-52 season. What is the outlook for consumption of next year's crop, assuming that we produce next year 16,800,000 bales which is needed according to the Cotton Mobilization Committee of the National Cotton Council?

As the nation's military preparedness program gains momentum and the goal of 3,000,000 men in the armed forces nears attainment, increase in the national employment level and the national income seem indicated. Under such circumstances, civilian demand for cotton products may be expected to grow. At the same time military demand for cotton probably will increase. It is estimated that a bale of cotton will supply the annual needs of 2 to 2½ soldiers. This points to a military requirement of 1 to 1.5 million bales of cotton on the basis of a three million man army.

In any event the total domestic military and civilian consumption of cotton is likely to continue high. There is every likelihood that export requirements will also be strong in view of the rearmament programs of Western Europe and the normal civilian needs of this area. Probably consumption for the 1951-52 season —as now seen—will reach 15 million bales or more.

(Continued on Page 30)

USDA Clamps Down On Cotton Exports

Short Crop and World Situation Dictate Drastic Measures to Prevent U. S. Cotton Famine

By FRED BAILEY

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press Washington Bureau

■ ACTION OF THE Agriculture Department in limiting cotton exports to 2,000,000 bales between Aug. 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951 has the dual purpose of conserving U.S. supplies and discouraging further price rises.

The export allotment at an annual rate of 3,000,000 bales will be reviewed in March. Any changes in allotments after March 31 will be based on the domestic supply situation, the urgency of foreign needs and planting intentions of growers.

"We are taking no chances we don't have to on running short of cotton in this country," PMA Administrator Ralph Trigg told *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* Washington Bureau. "What we do in March will depend upon the situation at that time."

Quotas starting in April are likely to be on a month-to-month basis, adjusted as cotton production prospects develop. Indications now are that if farmers plant 25 million or more acres next spring, total exports may reach three and a half to three and three quarter million bales.

Officials figure that by keeping the export quota low now they can discourage speculative rises in cotton prices. There are official hints, too, that if quota limitations do not have that effect more direct methods—possibly price ceilings—will be used.

Department officials are making their export plans on the basis of domestic cotton consumption of 10 million bales, but they admit that may be too much. If it is, exports will be increased by at least the amount of any reduction in domestic mill requirements.

Another factor influencing tighter control of cotton supplies is confirmation by officials of trade reports that one large export firm has purchased nearly two million bales of the three million bales released by CCC in the past few weeks. This amounts, one official said, almost to a corner on the market. The official did no identify the export firm.

Commercial Solvents Names Dr. Roth Entomologist

Dr. Roger W. Roth has joined Commercial Solvents Corporation, Agricultural Division, as entomologist, with headquarters in New York. Dr. Roth will work with Federal and State Experiment Stations and insecticide manufacturers on the new CSC products designed for use in the insecticide, fumigant, and fungicide field.

DR. ROGER W. ROTH

Prior to joining CSC, Dr. Roth was entomologist for Bell Aircraft Corporation where he made major contributions to the development of spray, dust, and fog equipment for application of insecticides by helicopter. His work covered an unusually wide variety of insect pests and materials used in insect control on major crops throughout the United States and in South America. He is recognized for developments in aerosol fogging technique for black fly and mosquito control.

A graduate of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse with a major in forest entomology, Dr. Roth received his doctorate at Cornell University, majoring in economic entomology. For several years he served on the staff of the Department of Entomology at Cornell, and conducted experimental work on insecticides and fungicides both in the laboratory and in the field.

Dr. Roth is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the American Mosquito Control Association. He is the author of a number of articles published in the technical press.

New Crimson Clovers Are Widely Used in South

Improved varieties available only since 1944 accounted for nearly half of the crimson clover seed produced in the South this past spring. The varieties are the reseeding or volunteering Dixie, Auburn, and Autauga strains. Although the total acreage planted to these new clovers is not known, it is far greater than the 51,000 acres harvested for seed this year —with a little below average yield of six and one-half million pounds.

Cotton's '51 Production Goal

(Continued from Page 27)

The Agricultural Act of 1949 defines a normal carryover as 30 percent of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports. Under present conditions this is around 4,500,000 bales. In view of the grave international situation, it is desirable to maintain the working stocks of this country at a normal carryover level. According to the present outlook it will take a large crop in 1951 to meet the domestic and export requirements of the following season and bring the carryover back up to 4,500,000 bales by Aug. 1, 1952.

Certainly for the immediate future, for 1951, a substantial increase in cotton production seems both necessary and desirable from the standpoint of the nation and the farmer.

Without question, cotton is the only fiber capable of increasing its production rapidly enough to meet the nation's requirement. Neither synthetics nor other natural fibers are capable of rapid expansion. In the case of the synthetics, any large increase in supplies would mean substantial delays during the construction of new plant capacity, requiring tremendous amounts of manpower, steel, and other critical materials which it is neither practical nor necessary to divert.

Meantime as the cotton farmer fulfills his job of producing the fiber which the nation needs he must be made confident that the cost of expanding the plant capacity of manufactured fibers will not be borne by the federal government as it was in the last war. On the claim that certain synthetic fibers were essential to the war effort, federal authorities allowed the entire cost of a great plant expansion to be charged off rapidly to depreciation while excess profits taxes were in effect. The practical result was that these plants were largely given to the synthetic manufacturers by the government.

Costly and vital war-making resources were used up in the construction of these new plants during the actual course of the war, but very little of the fiber produced in the plants ever got into the war effort. The government-financed plants went into full production at approximately the close of the war, just in time to undermine some of the cotton farmer's peacetime markets. This kind of policy cannot be repeated while the nation is calling upon the farmer for a tremendous, all-out effort to expand his production at a wholly unprecedented rate in order to meet a national emergency.

Again, for the farmer to produce the fiber which now is needed he must be given assurances of the equipment and supplies and manpower necessary to get the job done.

Planting seed for an adequate amount of the various cottons to be grown next year must be saved, and provision made for their storage. In view of the short crop and the rapid deterioration which has been taking place in the field, this matter is now most critical.

Responsible assurances must be given of adequate insecticides for the next season. This matter is also critical in view of prospective diversion of the ingredients of organic insecticides. It is important to get early production of the needed insecticides and to overcome the attendant problems of financing and storage.

Assurance likewise must be given of adequate supplies of fertilizer. Nitrogen appears to be the chief problem in this field. Here again it is necessary to get adequate production in advance of the season and to overcome problems of financing and storage.

Farmers must be assured of adequate labor to produce the crop. Particular attention must be given to the procurement of Mexican labor. An efficient program of Mexican labor must be established, with reasonable cooperation by the governments of both the U.S. and Mexico.

Farm machinery and parts must continue to be available in adequate amount. Likewise machinery and parts for replacement in the processing industries must be available.

Recognition must be given to the labor requirements of the gins, compresses and warehouses, oil mills, and spinning plants.

Adequate supplies of bagging and ties must be maintained.

A critical shortage of freight car capacity must be averted.

The job ahead is one that requires prompt action and careful planning. But if the farmer is given assurance of the necessary material and manpower to produce the crop, he will not fall short in his responsibility of producing the fiber the nation needs.

The American farmer has never been found lacking in patriotism. Indeed, it was on the farms of this country that the American system had its origin, and it is still among the rural people of the nation that it reaches its highest fulfillment. The farmer will never stand in the dock accused of failing to do his part in preserving that system.

Texas Queen of Cotton Is Crowned on Oct. 10

Miss Mary Catherine Dennehy, a Dallas secretary who grew up on a cotton farm at Forney (Kaufman County), Texas, was crowned Texas Queen of Cotton in a ceremony at the State Fair of Texas in Dallas on Oct. 10.

E. F. Czichos, district manager of Swift & Company Oil Mills, Dallas, placed on Miss Dennehy's brown tresses a crown of satin encrusted with pearls and rhinestones and decorated with open bolls of cotton. It was created by L. A. Willis of Stoneville, Miss.

Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, was master of ceremonies. Others taking part in the program were Karl G. Hunt, representing the Dallas Cotton Exchange; L. T. Murray, representing the Texas Cotton Association; C. B. Spencer, representing the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association; and S. N. Reed, representing the ginners of Texas.

CROWNED Texas Queen of Cotton Oct. 10 was Miss Mary Catherine Dennehy, shown with S. N. Reed, left, and E. F. Czichos, right. Miss Dennehy was reared on a cotton farm near Dallas.

Fats and Oils Situation

BAE reports in *The Fats and Oils Situation* that prices of most fats and oils during the next 12 months probably will remain above a year earlier, since consumer incomes and industrial activity will be higher than in the past 12 months. Output of fats and oils from domestic materials, plus oil equivalent of exported soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts, is likely to be nearly the same as the 11.9 billion pounds produced in the year ending Sept. 30, 1950. Prices of lard and vegetable oils may decline this fall from early September levels, reflecting the seasonal peak in output. The price of soybeans also may be depressed this fall by heavy marketings from the record 1950 crop, unless marketings are spread over a longer period than usual.

The index of wholesale prices of 26 major fats and oils (butter excluded) in early September was about 195 (1935-39 equals 100), 13 points above August, 38 points above Sept. 1949 and the highest since Jan. 1949. Prices of edible vegetable oils, coconut oil, and inedible tallow and greases in late August and early September extended the advances begun in July. However, the price of lard did not share in this advance, and in mid-September prices of edible vegetable oils declined sharply.

Loans and purchase agreements will be offered to producers by CCC for the 1950 soybean crop. The national average loan rate will be $2.06 per bushel, country delivery points, for No. 2 Green and Yellow soybeans. The rate last year was $2.11 per bushel. Storage allowances paid to farmers for the 1949 and earlier crops are discontinued this year.

Price-support loans to producers are available on 1950-crop cottonseed at $51 per ton on basis grade (100) compared with $50.65 per ton for last year's crop. In areas where a purchase program may be necessary, purchases will be made at $47 per ton for basis grade (100). Purchases of the 1949 crop were made at $46.50 per ton regardless of grade.

A price-support program for the 1951 crop of flaxseed was announced in September. Loans and purchase agreements will be available to farmers at $2.65 per bushel (equivalent to about $2.90, Minneapolis) compared with $2.57 per bushel ($2.82, Minneapolis) for the 1950 crop. Storage allowances for flaxseed, as for soybeans, have been discontinued.

Prices to farmers for peanuts grown on allotted acreages in 1950 are being supported, as in 1949, on the basis of 90 percent of the parity price on Aug. 1. Ninety percent of parity on Aug. 1 was 10.8 cents per pound ($216 per ton) compared with 10.5 cents per pound ($210 per ton) Aug. 1, 1949. The price supports are available only to producers whose total picked and threshed acreage is no larger than in 1947 and who deliver peanuts from acreages in excess of allotments only to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Defense Production Act of 1950, approved Sept. 8, authorizes the President to establish price ceilings for any commodity if the price has risen or threatens to rise materially above the May 24-June 24 level and if the increase will materially affect the cost of living or the national defense. No ceiling for the price of an agricultural commodity may be established below the higher of the parity price at the time the ceiling is promulgated, and the highest price received by producers during the period May 24-June 24. If there was not an active market for the commodity during that period, the ceiling may be established on the basis of the price in the most recent prior active marketing period, with an adjustment for changes in the general level of prices received by farmers.

Grasses "Steal" Potash

Growing grasses in combination with alfalfa or with any other legume complicates the problem of supplying the right amount of potash, says W. W. Woodhouse, Jr., of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. "Grasses seem to be more adept at removing potash from the soil than are legumes. Chemical analyses usually show them to have a higher potash content than legumes. In one test, when no potash was applied, the K_2O content of orchard grass was much higher than that of alfalfa throughout the experiment. After the first two cuttings, the alfalfa was in a bad way for potash, while orchard grass continued to soak it up in large amounts.

"Tall fescue is an equally heavy feeder on potash. In one experiment where ample potash was applied, the average content of ladino clover for the season was 2.85 percent while the tall fescue averaged 3.93 percent. This behavior on the part of the grass means that the 'crowding out' of legumes may often be a matter of insufficient potash. It also means that the potash needs of the grass must be taken into account when the sod is fertilized."

Guides to Good Ginning
(No. 5 in a series)

Packing For Uniform Density

Unevenly packed bales of cotton cause unnecessary wear and tear on gin-press equipment. Such irregular bales also create difficult problems in handling and storing and at the compress.

Most of the causes of uneven packing can be eliminated by proper attention at the gin. Big-ended bales, for instance, are usually caused by improper adjustment of the lint-flue deflector and accumulation of lint and trash in the lint flue and on the condenser drum. Frequent cleaning and inspection of lint flues and condensers will eliminate most big-ended bales.

Heavy-sided bales result usually from improper adjustment of the kicker action. If too slow, the kicker deposits too much cotton in the rear of the press box; if too fast, it kicks too much to the front of the press box. Proper adjustment of the kicker speed will eliminate heavy-sided bales.

Careful packing for uniform density is one of the many good ginning practices by which the ginner can improve the quality of his products for the benefit of himself, his customers, and the entire cotton industry.

(Based on information from U.S.D.A. Miscellaneous Publication No. 527.)

Texas Ginners Ask Area of Production Re-definition

On Oct. 9 the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association filed with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor a petition for a "realistic and reasonable" re-definition of the "area of production" that has caused so much confusion in the industry this year.

The petition is based on replies from approximately 1,000 of 1,845 gins that were mailed questionnaires on Sept. 28, and shows that about 45 percent of Texas gins suffer hardships because they cannot qualify for exemption under the wage-hour act, being eliminated either by the population or the milage test.

Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, reported to the membership in a bulletin dated Oct. 11:

"1. Gin to be in area of production if the five-year average production in the county is not less than 1,000 bales.

"As an alternative for No. 1, if not acceptable, we asked that gins be included in the Area of Production if the five-year average cotton production of the group of counties—composed of the county where gin is located and all adjoining counties—is not less than 1,000 bales, multiplied by the number of counties in the group.

"2. Elimination of mileage tests, or provide that if 50 percent of cotton is from within 20 miles of gin, that establishment be considered in the Area of Production.

"Of the 1,845 questionnaires sent out on Sept. 28, by Oct. 6 we had replies from 820 gins or 44.4 percent. (Since then approximately 150 additional replies received). Careful checking of the questionnaire revealed that 371 gins, or 45.2 percent of total reporting, were either located in or near towns of more than 2,500 population or received more than five percent of their total receipts in 1949 from more than 10 air line miles from the gin, or both—and were thus eliminated from the Area of Production although they are—without exception—located immediately in areas of actual cotton production."

Excess Peanuts to Be Sold For Edible Purposes

USDA's Production and Marketing Administration has announced that 1950-crop Virginia and Valencia-type peanuts acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation from acreage in excess of the 1950 allotted acres will be offered for sale by CCC for edible use at prices not less than 105 percent of the applicable support prices for edible peanuts plus reasonable carrying charges. The proceeds, after all costs to CCC, will be prorated proportionately among all producers delivering the excess peanuts to CCC at oil prices.

This action is in accordance with a declaration issued Oct. 6 by Ralph S. Trigg as president of the CCC, that the supply of 1950-crop Virginia and Valencia type peanuts from allotted acreage is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the CCC may sell peanuts owned or controlled by CCC for these purposes.

Issuance of the declaration is in accordance with provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and with subsequent delegation of authority by the Secretary of Agriculture to the president of CCC. The provisions of law are that if there is an edible demand for oil peanuts of any type of the 1950 crop, this type may be declared to be in short supply, and may be sold at 105 percent of the support price for edible peanuts, plus reasonable carrying charges. If such sales are made, the profits realized by CCC will be prorated among the producers delivering the oil peanuts to agencies designated by CCC.

Determination that Virginia and Valencia type peanuts produced on allotted acreage are in short supply is based upon supply-demand relationships that have existed during the past few years, the estimated supply from allotted acres in 1950, and the estimated demand for the 1950 crop.

Wage-Hour Ruling Favors Mills Storing Soybeans

Effective Oct. 5 the receiving of soybeans for storage by cottonseed oil mills is subject to the 14-weeks-per-year limited overtime pay exemption under the Fair Labor Standards Act—the Federal Wage-Hour Law—as an industry of a seasonal nature. The ruling by the wage-hour administrator permits cottonseed oil mills receiving soybeans to employ workers up to 12 hours a day and up to 56 hours per week during a period of 14 work-weeks (in any one year) without payment of the penalty rate of time and one-half for overtime.

The ruling was made following the filing of a petition by the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association. The association advises that the ruling was obtained with the assistance of Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

The term "receiving of soybeans for storage in cottonseed crushing mills," as used in the ruling, is defined to include "the unloading, weighing, placing into storage and storing of soybeans in cottonseed crushing mills and any operations or services necessary or incident to the foregoing, including incidental selling, during the period or periods when soybeans are being received for storage." The 14-week period may be chosen at the mill's discretion and the weeks do not have to be consecutive. The exemption does not apply to soybean crushing.

Lankart Gin Is Named Best

Owner Says Good Insect Control Program Accounts for High Grades Obtained.

The C. S. Lankart gin at Asa has been named the top gin in the Central Texas area which comprises some 30 counties.

Lankart attributed his gin's record to the fine early insect control program undertaken by about 20 of his customers who poisoned some 5,000 acres of cotton.

The gin's commendation came in the form of a telegram from the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Bureau of the Census at Fort Worth.

Results of the early insect control program in the area are worthy of note.

Lankart said that of the first 777 bales ginned none was graded below middling while 64 percent of them were graded strict middling.

"This shows there was no insect damage in this area," Lankart said. "Gins cannot gin good cotton if insects damage it."

Texas Ginners Association '50-51 Officers, Directors

The Texas Cotton Ginners' Association this week released the following list of ginners in the state serving in one or more official capacities. Included are delegate members to the National Cotton Council and the National Cotton Ginners' Association. Directors and alternates were named at the district meetings held during the summer:

Officers

President, W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; vice-president, S. N. Reed, O'Brien; executive vice-president-treasurer; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas; acting secretary; Kay Reilly, Dallas.

Executive Committee

Chairman, Jerome Jalufka, Rt. 4, Robstown; Max C. Smith, San Marcos; A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro; W. D. Watkins, Abilene; E. E. Moss, Roaring Springs.

Ex-Officio Members, Executive Committee

H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon; W. J. Ely, Snyder; W. I. Bishop, Justin.

Directors (First name is director; second name alternate director)

District 1: F. E. Wilson, Texarkana; C. R. McClure, High.

District 2: Chester Phillips, Greenville; Floyd Weeks, Wills Point.

District 3: Doyle K. Stacy, Allen; Foy Wallace, Gunter.

District 4: J. L. McCulloch, Dawson; J. O. Williams, Frost.

District 5: Joe Weir, Covington; Carl Duncan, Mt. Calm.

District 6: Walter Evans, Jr., Lorena; L. E. Buice, Waco.

District 7: Reed E. Greenwood, Navasota; Louis Tiemann, Brenham.

District 8: C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; George Collier, Troy.

District 9: M. R. Teinert, Walburg; Otto C. Pfluger, Pflugerville.

District 10: Joe Clyde Wessendorff, Richmond; R. K. Phillips, Sugar Land.

District 11: J. J. Mikeska, Placedo; R. H. Ramsey, Goliad.

District 12: G. A. Gerdes, Sinton; E. E. True, Bishop.

District 13: Cleve Tandy, Los Fresnos; H. Q. Sharp, Mercedes.

District 14: J. P. Pealor, La Villa; John N. Burkhart, Alamo

District 15: B. T. Juvenal, Vernon; L. C. Minich, Wichita Falls.

District 16: Dick Sweat, Wellington; W. B. Wiggins, Hedley.

District 17: Maurice Goodwin, Afton; E. E. Moss, Roaring Springs.

District 18: C. L. Boyd, Tahoka; Elmo Caudle, Hale Center.

District 19; Drew Watkins, Sudan; Raymond Gage, Circle Back.

District 20: J. H. Plemons, Smyer; Herman D. Chesshir, Brownfield.

District 21: A. F. Kemp, Ballinger; Nolan Barmore, Loraine.

District 22: H. A. Pendleton, Munday; Orb Coffman, Goree.

District 23: Ord Gary, El Paso; R. C. Dryden, Tornillo.

Delegate Members to National Cotton Council

Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, 3-year term; R. V. Davis, Dawson, 2-year term; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, 1-year term.

Directors to the National Cotton Ginners' Association

Three-Year Term: H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock; Jay C. Stilley, Dallas.

Two-Year Term: Max C. Smith, San Marcos; S. N. Reed, O'Brien; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown.

One-Year Term: C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; W. J. Ely, Snyder; Maurice Goodwin, Afton.

Advisory Directors

Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N. M.; J. B. Greer, La Union, N. M.; J. W. Jones, Jr. Roswell, N. M.

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Why not? Your car is paid for and your house is halfway there. You're making pretty good money . . . the kids are healthy and happy . . . and your wife just bought a new outfit—shoes to chapeau!

You don't owe anybody a red cent. Not only that—you've got a little money salted away for the kids' education and your own retirement.

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Cause: Weather and Insects

Brazilian Oilseed Production Down

■ **Decrease in cotton production puts burden of vegetable oil requirements on peanut oil.**

Reports to USDA indicate Brazilian production of vegetable oilseeds in 1950 is substantially lower than in 1949. Reduction in edible oilseed output is the result of unfavorable weather in Sao Paulo, the main producing center for cottonseed and peanuts. The anticipated reduction in inedible oilseed output is attributed to the decrease in castor bean production.

• **Peanuts**—Lack of rain during the latter half of 1949 interferred with planting of the "wet season" peanut crop, which was harvested at the end of the year and the beginning of 1950. The "dry season" crop, harvested April-June, was also smaller than the preceding one. Unofficial estimates tentatively place the total peanut crop at 110,000 short tons of unshelled nuts compared with the official figure of 153,790 tons in 1949.

• **Cottonseed**—The area devoted to cotton in Sao Paulo this year was 23 percent greater than in 1949. However, the crop suffered from excessive rain during harvesting and from insects, and according to the latest Sao Paulo estimate, the crop is nearly 20 percent below that of last year. For Northeastern Brazil, a crop about equal to that of 1949 is expected. Production of cottonseed for all Brazil is estimated, unofficially, at 650,360 tons against 727,520 tons in 1949.

• **Soybeans**—Among the minor edible oilseeds, the greatest production change is believed to have occurred in soybeans. Unofficial sources estimate the 1950 crop in Rio Grande do Sul, the center of production, at 26,450 tons compared with 33,000 in 1949.

• **Castor Beans** — As a result of low prices the castor bean crop is expected to be the smallest in years and about one-third below last year. Production is tentatively estimated at 143,300 tons compared with 219,090 tons in 1949.

• **Oiticica Seed**—Collections of oiticica seed during the season, which began last March, are believed to have totaled approximately 39,680 tons. This year's crop is about average and four times as large as the unusually small crop of last year; however, it is substantially smaller than the record volume of 71,650 tons collected in 1948.

• **Babassu Kernels**—There are indications that the availability of babassu kernels will be greater this year than in 1949. Exports of kernels and shipments from Maranhao to Central Brazil during the first half of 1950 exceeded those of the same period in 1949.

• **Tucum Nuts**—This year's crop of tucum nuts is believed to be only half as large as last year's record crop of 15,430 tons.

• **Flaxseed**—The 1949-50 flaxseed crop is reported unofficially to be the largest on record, totaling about 44,000 tons (1,575,000 bushels) compared with 22,000 tons (787,000 bushels) the previous year. Most of the flaxseed is produced in Rio Grande do Sul.

Oilseed Production Trends

According to official statistics, production of vegetable oils in Brazil rose from 134,660 tons in 1947, when Brazil experienced a severe shortage of oils, to 178,130 tons in 1948 and 184,940 tons in 1949. The latter quantity is the largest ever produced, exceeding the previous record output in 1941 by 730 tons. Production of edible oils (cottonseed, peanut, sesame, corn, soybean, dende or plam oil, and sunflower) in 1949 amounted to 114,640 tons, the remainder consisting of oils used mainly for industrial purposes.

As a result of the larger crop of cottonseed in 1949, production of cottonseed oil reached 75,880 tons, the highest level since 1945. However, production of peanut oil fell from 41,820 tons in 1948 to 32,020 tons last year. Production of babassu oil reached a record figure of 23,620 tons in 1949, according to official

Report on Cotton Ginned to Sept. 16

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1950 prior to Sept. 16, 1950, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1949 and 1948.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	*1950	1949	1948
United States	**1,510,577	**2,695,465	**2,864,277
Alabama	104,730	174,767	266,285
Arizona	30,520	27,413	20,637
Arkansas	20,154	219,031	151,364
California	2,772	9,524	796
Florida	6,356	6,798	6,428
Georgia	174,053	178,131	214,334
Louisiana	126,776	195,383	331,944
Mississippi	147,227	242,908	410,625
New Mexico	854	1,471	10,194
North Carolina	8,629	7,268	76,335
South Carolina	90,378	102,947	234,990
Texas	797,702	1,437,114	1,097,733
All other States	426	92,710	42,612

*The 1950 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. The Bureau found it necessary to collect figures on cotton ginnings prior to September 16 by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins in areas where cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 283,243 bales of the crop of 1950 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the season of 1949-50, compared with 297,843 and 258,972 bales of the crops of 1949 and 1948.

The statistics in this report include 373 bales of American-Egyptian for 1950, 15 for 1949, and one for 1948; also included are no bales of Sea-Island for 1950, none for 1949, and none for 1948.

The statistics for 1950 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 1 is 860,610 bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports, and Exports—United States

Cotton consumed during the month of August 1950, amounted to 807,840 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 26, was 1,144,250 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 4,568,889 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 20,540,000. The total imports for the month of July 1950, were 2,332 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 264,982 bales.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.,

required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, published bi-weekly at Dallas, Texas.

State of Texas
County of Dallas

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. Haughton, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press and the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912 as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the pulisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
Editor, Ivan J. Campbell, Dallas, Texas.
Managing Editor, Dick Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

R. Haughton, Jr., Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Jennie Loue Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Richard Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
R. Haughton, Dallas, Texas.
George H. Traylor, Dallas, Texas.
Ivan J. Campbell, Dallas, Texas.
B. P. Ridgway, Dallas, Texas.
Chas. LeMaire, Dallas, Texas.
Ruth Justiss, Dallas, Texas.
Glenn Copeland, Dallas, Texas.
Earl Myrick, McKinney, Texas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) DICK HAUGHTON, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of September, 1950.

(Seal) M. E. GRIFFIN.

(My commission expires June, 1951.)

statistics, compared with 21,370 tons in 1948. Production of castor oil attained a record of 24,460 tons compared with 15,060 tons in the preceding year. The increased production of castor oil resulted from greater domestic demand and increased demand for export following the 50 percent reduction in the U.S. import duty under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Oiticica oil production declined from 19,790 tons in 1948 to 7,820 tons in 1949 as a result of last year's small oiticica crop. Seed available for crushing from the 1949 crop, which was equivalent to only about 3,300 tons of oil, was supplemented by supplies carried over from the large 1948 crop to more than double the total availability of seed for crushing.

The changing pattern of vegetable oil production in Brazil is indicated by the following statistics of production of the major oils (short tons):

Type of oil	1941	1947	1948	1949
Cottonseed	124,410	68,770	67,260	75,880
Peanut	230	10,540	41,820	32,020
Babassu	7,480	21,750	21,370	23,620
Castor	9,800	11,450	15,060	24,460
Oiticica	20,050	6,010	19,790	7,820
Linseed	9,790	5,290	5,330	7,930

With the decrease in production of cotton in Brazil, domestically produced cottonseed oil is no longer adequate to meet consumption needs (36,881 tons of cottonseed oil were exported in 1941), and it has been necessary to rely increasingly on peanut oil. Another marked change in the pattern of oil production has been the substantial increase in production of babassu oil and castor oil, resulting mainly from increased demand for consumption within Brazil. Production of oiticica oil, most of which is exported, has varied from year to year with the size of the crop.

It is expected that production of oils which are generally used for edible purposes will decline in 1950. Production of cottonseed oil will probably be about 66,000 tons, and production of peanut oil may not exceed 20,000 tons. Total production of this class of oils is not expected to exceed 100,000 tons. On the other hand, production of oils which are usually classed as inedible will probably increase considerably because of (1) increased exports resulting from recent current authorization to export castor oil and babassu oils in barter trade, (2) increased domestic consumption in industrial uses, and (3) increased domestic use, particularly of babassu oil, for edible purposes.

Textile Scholarships in New England Schools

New England Textile Foundation, 68 South Main Street, Providence 3, R. I., announces that it will award up to twenty $2,000 textile college scholarships in 1951 in the textile colleges of New England: Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, Fall River, Mass., Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., New Bedford Textile Institute, New Bedford, Mass., and Textile School of Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I. Scholarships will be payable at the rate of $250 per semester, or $500 per year for four years, provided the student maintains satisfactory marks.

Scholarships will be awarded on the basis of the student's high school record, as reported by the principal, and marks obtained in an examination given by College Entrance Examination Board on Saturday, March 10, 1951 in various parts of the country. Students may select any one of the four colleges named above.

Seniors in high school or graduates of high school not over 25 years of age who wish to compete should write direct to the Foundation for applications blanks and scholarship booklet. All applications and principals' reports must be in the hands of the Foundation by Dec. 11, 1950.

Louisiana Pastures

After phosphate and potash have been applied according to suggestions based on a soil test, along with lime that may be needed, nitrogen normally will further increase yields of small grains and pastures, reports the Louisiana Extension Service. The use of 400 pounds of 3-12-12 or 4-12-8 fertilizer on permanent pastures at seeding is recommended. No fertilizer at planting is generally necessary on alluvial soils. Where small grains are seeded alone or in combination with crimson clover or ryegrass for pasture, it is suggested that 30 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre be applied at seeding time in the fall, and 30 pounds as a topdressing in late February. For seed production 15 pounds per acre at seeding time and 30 pounds as a topdressing in late February or early March are advised.

National Ginners Officials Were to Meet Oct. 14

A meeting of the officers and directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association was to be held at Memphis Oct. 14 to discuss the 16-million-bale cotton goal for 1951. Also scheduled for discussion were the petitions that have been filed recently with wage-hour officials to change the definition of the area of production, the matter of increasing state association membership, and other questions currently of interest. State association secretaries were asked to attend the meeting so they could confer on methods of improving association service to the members.

Claude L. Welch of the National Cotton Council, who has attended recent USDA Extension Service regional meetings, was to report to the gin association officials on plans being rapidly drawn to meet the 16-million-bale cotton goal for 1951.

Staley Names Walmsley Plant Superintendent

The position of plant superintendent has been created at the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, corn and soybean processor, to insure broader supervision of the company's greatly expanded production facilities.

Production Superintendent Harry Walmsley, a veteran of 35 years service with the company, has been appointed to the new position. He is succeeded as production superintendent by Louis E. Doxsie, who has been with the company since 1933.

Company officials explained that Walmsley will devote more time to general supervision of all departments in plant production and maintenance under the new arrangement. Doxsie has been serving as Walmsley's assistant and also superintendent of manufacturing supplies.

Name Fortenberry, Lockett Cotton Council Delegates

The Texas Cotton Ginners' Association office in Dallas announced Oct. 11 the election of W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock to serve one term as delegate ginner member to the National Cotton Council. It was also announced that Aubrey L. Lockett of Vernon had been elected to succeed himself, to serve a three-year term. The third delegate member from Texas is R. V. Davis of Dawson, who is serving a two-year term. Fortenberry is president of the Texas and the national ginners' associations. Lockett is a past president of the Texas association.

Shell and Hyman Complete Insecticide Marketing Plan

A statement outlining the working relations between Shell Chemical Corporation and Julius Hyman & Company was issued last week by L. V. Steck, marketing vice-president of Shell Chemical Corporation and J. N. Hall, vice-president and sales manager of Julius Hyman & Company. It comes at the end of the first season of commerical application of ALDRIN insecticides which has been notable for outstanding performance of these products in control of boll weevil, certain other cotton pests and grasshoppers. The statement supplements and amplifies the announcement made in June to the effect that Shell Chemical Corporation is the exclusive agent for domestic sale of unformulated ALDRIN and DIELDRIN which the Hyman Company manufactures.

On all matters of common interest, which embrace sales development and promotion, Shell Chemical Corporation and Julius Hyman & Company will work in close collaboration. Departments common to both companies remain intact, but will be coordinated so that each performs as far as possible complementary functions. Under the working agreement all 10 Shell Chemical Corporation district offices are available to service ALDRIN and DIELDRIN accounts.

Both the Hyman Company and Shell Chemical Corporation entomological and sales personnel are well-known in the industry and both will participate in product development and field service.

• A new crop of dangers is springing up on the farm, with the introduction of electricity, new labor-saving machinery, new insect poisons, and new devices for doing many things. It isn't that these new "gadgets" are unsafe—the danger lies in their misuse and the lack of knowledge of what precautions to take in using them.

• Drive your car as though your life depended on it—actually, it does.

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Measure the loss of flow rate in each cycle, as your cloth becomes impregnated with filter cake, and you measure a needless loss.

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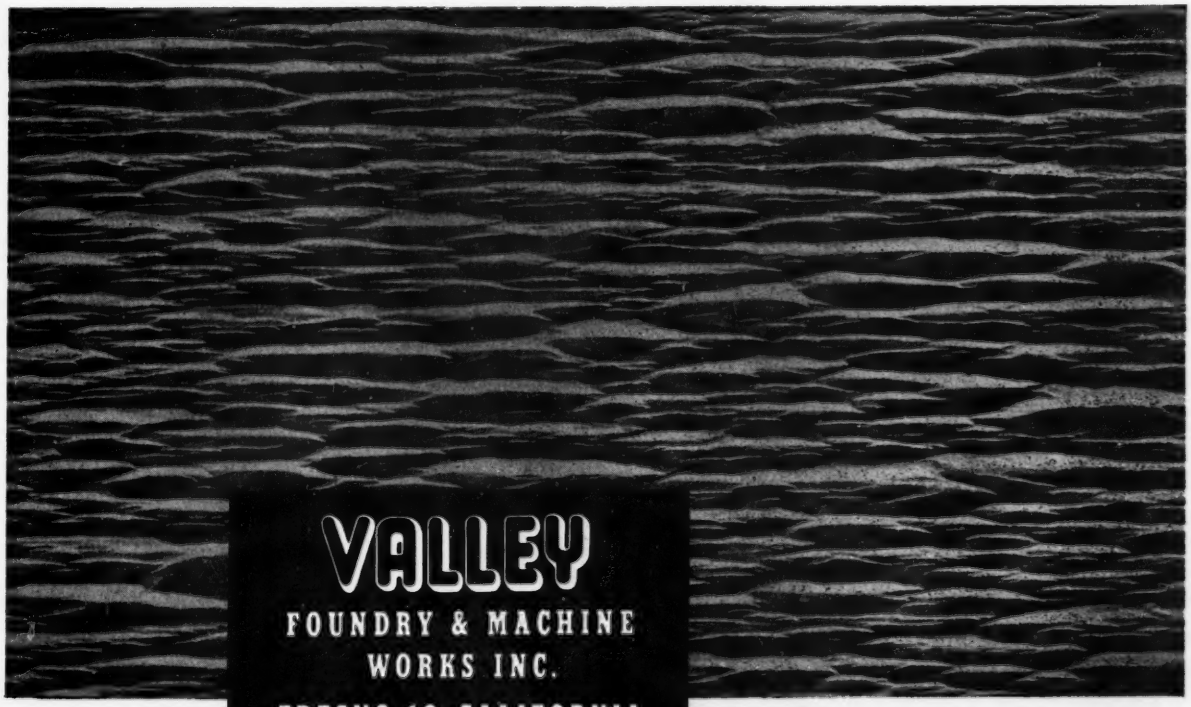
You profit from the Valley system because you save *time,* get clearer filtering at a faster flow rate, and filter cloth lasts longer.

Economy Filter Paper comes in rolls, in widths to fit your press... can be used on any type filter press. For best results, use Valley Chain-weave Filter Cloth, too. Order direct from us for prompt shipment.

Surface of Valley Economy Filter Paper, showing flexible construction



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Preliminary Forecast

World Flax Report

■ Production in 1950 estimated at 140 million bushels, about same as for 1949. Large increase this year in South America, offsetting losses elsewhere.

A preliminary forecast places 1950 world flaxseed production at 140 million bushels, or approximately the same as the latest revised figure for last year, according to USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Losses in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa were offset by the large increase in South America and minor increases elsewhere.

• **Canada**—Canada's 1950 flaxseed crop of 4.9 million bushels from 547,000 acres, is below an earlier estimate, but more than double the 1949 harvest. The new crop is just about sufficient to take care of crushings during 1950-51 (August-July). The flaxseed carry-over was 4.5 million bushels against 10.7 million on Aug. 1, 1949. Voluntary pooling is being continued with the government offering an initial price of not more than $2.50 per bushel.

• **Mexico**—Mexico's 1950 flaxseed production is tentatively placed at 1.6 million bushels, a drop of 20 percent from last year's record of almost 2.0 million. According to trade sources, more than one million bushels of flaxseed from the new crop had been exported by the end of August and another 235,000 had been sold for export. Prices ranged from $2.67 to $3.56 per bushel f.o.b. Guaymas.

• **U. S.**—The United States is harvesting the smallest flaxseed crop since 1946. The latest estimate is 34.1 million bushels from 3.7 million acres compared with 43.7 million bushels and 4.9 million acres in 1949. Flaxseed carry-over on July 1, 1950, totaled 16.8 million bushels, 13 percent less than on the same date last year.

The 1950-crop flaxseed support price is $2.82 per bushel for No. 1 seed, Minneapolis basis. The comparable price for 1949 seed was $3.99 per bushel.

• **Europe** — Information available indicates that European flaxseed production is about 10 percent below 1949. Sweden's 1950 crop is estimated at 1.5 million bushels against last year's record of more than 2.0 million. This country is apparently Europe's largest producer with the possible exceptions of Poland and the Soviet Union.

• **India**—India's 1950 harvest of 17.0 million bushels is about four percent below last year because of unfavorable weather throughout the harvest.

• **Argentina**—Argentina's 1950-51 flaxseed acreage is estimated at about 3.7 million acres compared with 2.7 million last season. Assuming normal yields and average abandonments, the coming harvest should approximate 35.5 million bushels, an increase of about 10 million bushels from 1949. In the important producing areas seedings are taking place under favorable conditions and with a sufficient supply of subsoil moisture. Germination is good, but colder weather will be necessary to strengthen young plants and to prevent weed growth.

Shipment of flaxseed was renewed this year with liftings for the first six months totaling 960,000 bushels. The United Kingdom took an advance of 803,000 bushels against the Argentine commitment to sell flaxseed beginning July 1, 1950. France took 157,000 bushels.

January-June shipments of linseed oil reached 88,180 short tons against 4,050 in the same months of 1949. Principal destinations were the United Kingdom 70 percent and France 12 percent.

The large linseed oil contracts with the United Kingdom, France, and Germany are awaiting fulfillment. Total disappearance this year may be somewhat larger than oil output. Sale of 8,800 tons was negotiated with the Netherlands. The outlook remains obscure, but most observers see little prospect of shipment above 185,000 tons this year under present conditions.

• **Brazil**—Brazilian flaxseed production for 1950 has not been officially reported, but it is expected to be smaller than the record crop of 1.6 million bushels in 1949.

• **Chile**—It is possible that Chile's 1950 flaxseed crop will exceed last year's outturn of 151,000 bushels because of the good prices for flaxseed at planting time. Government officials are anxious for farmers to increase their acreage and obviate both a shortage and a need to import seed or oil.

• **Uruguay**—Indications are that plant-

ings for Uruguay's 1950-51 flaxseed crop will equal the 395,000 acres planted last season. If growing conditions are favorable, production should be at least 3,000,000 bushels. In late August, exportable stocks of flaxseed and linseed oil were estimated at 590,000 bushels and 6,600 tons, respectively. Most crushing mills were inactive and there was no indication as to when they would resume operations because of the lack of export sales of linseed oil. The Bank of the Republic still retains the proviso that for every ton of linseed oil exported, 1.5 ton (59 bushels) of flaxseed may be shipped.

• **Africa** — African flaxseed production estimated at 1.5 million bushels, is down 66 percent from 1949. The drastic reduction in the French colonies came chiefly as a result of reductions in or removal of price support.

Algeria planted 38,000 acres in 1950 against 222,000 last year and French Morocco's flaxseed acreage is believed to be about one-sixth of last season's 297,000 acres.

In 1950 Egypt produced 59,000 bushels from 5,000 acres compared with 409,000 bushels and 21,000 acres last season. The sharp curtailment was due to heavy stocks of linseed oil from previous crops.

• Phosphorus stimulates early plant growth, hastens maturity, gives hardiness to plants and promotes seed production.

• Warm cream should never be added to cold cream, but should be cooled first, then added to the other cream and carefully stirred.

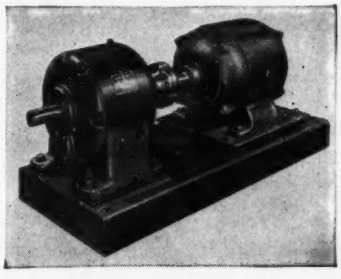
New Product:

LINK-BELT MOTOGEAR

Link-Belt Company announces that it has developed a new packaged power unit, called Link-Belt Motogear, consisting of a compact, enclosed helical gear drive with separate standard motor, flexibly coupled and mounted on one welded steel base plate.

A movable plate between motor feet and weled base plate provides for convenient adjustment, should shaft realignment be necessary for any reason.

Link-Belt Motogears are built in a variety of sizes, in double or triple reductions, and in a wide range of ratios and horse powers. Input and output shafts are concentrically in line.



The Helical Gear Drive used on Motogears is like that employed in the corresponding Link-Belt Gearmotor but on the Motogear the motor is coupled to input shaft and mounted on a base plate instead of being integrally secured to side of drive.

The Helical Gear Drive is also available as a separate self-contained unit without the motor.

Complete information on Gearmotors, Motogears and separate Helical Gear Drives, 1 to 75 H.P., is given in a new 16-page Link-Belt Book No. 2247. Write Link-Belt Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

A. Q. Petersen Is Director Of Southdown Sugars

At a meeting of the board of directors of Southdown Sugars, Inc. held Oct. 4, A. Q. Petersen of New Orleans was elected a member of the board. Petersen is president and director of Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company, Inc., and its subsidiary companies, which includes The Southern Cotton Oil Company.

New Bulletin:

BAUER BROS. HAMMER MILLS

"Hammer Mills," a four-page, two-color bulletin (No. H-5), describes three models of hammer mills made by the Bauer Bros. Co., 1701 Sheridan Ave., Springfield, Ohio. No. 100 series mills in three sizes, with cyclone collectors, are used for feed manufacturing and the reduction of industrial, agricultural and forest materials. The No. 406 industrial mill operates at relatively low speed to produce granular particles with minimum dust. Reversible rotation eliminates hammer turning. The No. 216 model is especially suitable for custom feed grinding. A crusher-feeder and various types of magnetic separators are also briefly described. Copy of the bulletin will be gladly sent upon request.

Cotton Consumption Declines in Spain

Cotton consumption in Spain for the 1949-50 season has been tentatively estimated at about 274,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight), substantially less than in the previous season, according to reports to USDA.

The decline in consumption has been attributed to a shortage of raw cotton supplies as well as a decline in domestic demand reflecting low rural income, due to last season's crop failure and a sales resistance to high prices. There was ample hydroelectric power over most of the season although there were serious shortages during the early fall period of 1949. These shortages do not prevent the majority of mills from operating as they have auxiliary equipment to generate power. The cost of this auxiliary power, however, is considerably higher than hydroelectric energy and these higher costs coupled with the high cost of raw cotton and other supplies make it difficult for the Spanish industry to meet competitive world prices.

Spinners have been operating on a hand-to-mouth basis all season in regard to raw cotton supplies. Large stocks of cotton have been in port awaiting customs clearance which has been slow due to exchange difficulties. On July 31, 1950, stocks that had cleared customs and available to mills were estimated at about 5,000 bales while stocks in free port and stocks awaiting customs clearance were reported at 55,000 bales.

Total imports of raw cotton into Spain for the 12 months ending July 31, 1950, have been estimated on the basis of preliminary data at 265,000 bales. The U.S. again emerged as one of the principal suppliers of the Spanish market in the 1949-50 season with imports of United States cotton reported at 120,000 bales. However, this figure may contain considerable quantities of Mexican cotton transshipped through the United States. Export statistics of the U.S. show an export of 66,000 bales of U.S. cotton to Spain in the 1949-50 season. Imports from Brazil, India, and Argentina declined, with Brazil supplying less than 100,000 in 1949-50 as compared to 235,000 bales in the previous season.

Cotton production in Spain for the 1949 season, reported at 12,000 bales, was considerably below the level of other recent seasons. Prospects for the 1950 season are again for a small crop since considerably less land has been planted to cotton than in 1949 although yields are expected to be higher. The decline in cotton acreage is attributed to the desire of the government to increase production of wheat and other cereals in dryland areas and because of the greater profit to be derived from the production of tobacco in the irrigated zones.

India's Rape, Mustard Seed Output Shows Increase

India's 1949-50 production of rape and mustard seed amounted to 866,880 short tons from 4,677,000 acres compared with 735,000 tons and 4,633,000 acres in 1948-49, according to the final estimate received by USDA from the American Embassy, New Delhi. The over-all increase of 5.3 percent in production is reported to have resulted mainly from increased acreage and yield per acre in Uttar Pradesh.

Sesame Production to Be Pushed in Venezuela

According to USDA the Venezuelan Development Corporation has announced it will advance credits of 3,000,000 bolivares ($900,000) to finance 5,400 hectares (13,340 acres) of sesame in Portuguesa. Of this sum $528,800 is for machinery. The corporation is guaranteeing 1,200 bolivares per metric ton ($325 per short ton) to the producers. The acreage proposed under average conditions should produce about 3,240 metric tons (3,570 short tons) of sesame.

There are two difficulties confronting this sesame project. The first is that sesame seed oil is a high quality table oil that competes with olive oil in use and price. The current retail price for sesame oil is about 72 cents per pound and for Spanish olive oil 80 cents per pound. The real need is for lower priced oils to be used in the production of vegetable shortening.

The second difficulty is that this project envisions planting sesame after the dryland rice crop is harvested. The successful rice lands are heavy soils and sesame is adapted to the lighter lands. Sesame is a difficult crop to handle because it is sensitive to wet soils and involves harvesting problems not well worked out yet for mechanical operation. Large acreages will require either numerous field laborers not available in the area or the use of modified wheat binders.

To meet Venezuela's usual deficit in vegetable oils (which will be larger this year because of the small cotton crop), it is said the country will have to expand coconut and African oil palm acreage at least until the agronomics of the cheaper annual oilseeds has been worked out.

Fungus Blight Hurt Georgia Cotton Crop This Year

A fungus blight (Ascochyta Gossypii) caused farmers in the northern half of Georgia to lose a considerable part of their 1949-50 stand of cotton, E. C. Westbrook, Extension Service agronomist, reported this week.

This disease cannot be controlled by treating the seed, Westbrook said. "The only thing which seems to have any effect is crop rotation," he added.

It was pointed out that the disease is carried over the winter in old cotton stalks. "The loss of stand has not been as great when cotton was planted after such crops as oats and lespedeza as when cotton followed cotton," the specialist said.

With many farmers getting ready to plant fall crops, Westbrook said now is a good time to decide what fields should be planted to cotton next year.

Fungus blight does not develop to any great extent except under a special combination of weather conditions. Temperatures at night in the 50's for two or three nights when there is an abundance of moisture helps the disease to thrive. Westbrook observed that the attack often comes in May when the plants are small.

Though there is little or no loss from the disease some seasons, about one-third of the stand in many north Georgia counties has been lost from it this year. The agronomist pointed out that good stands are essential to large cotton yields.

H. W. Coryell Joins Staff Of Southern Laboratory

Harold Wade Coryell, for the past year a graduate assistant at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, and formerly with Tulane University in New Orleans, has joined the staff of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory as technical analyst to assist in the prosecution of patent applications covering research discoveries on the utilization of farm crops.

He is the first person to hold this position at the New Orleans Laboratory, Dr. C. H. Fisher, director, said in announcing the appointment.

Patents granted to employees of the laboratory, which is a unit of USDA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, become the property of the U.S. Government and are available for license on a non-exclusive, royalty-free basis. Thirty-three such patents have been granted, and a number of applications, which Coryell will expedite, are on file.

Coryell holds B. S. and M. S. degrees in chemistry from the University of Iowa. He studied law at Tulane and the University of San Francisco Law School, and for three years (1946-49) was a patent agent for the Shell Development Company in San Francisco.

Promotions Announced by Commerical Solvents

Promotions in the staff of the research and development department of Commercial Solvents Corporation have been announced by T. S. Carswell, vice-president in charge of research and development.

James W. Bulls, formerly chemical engineer in charge of the research group at the company's Sterlington, La. plant, has been placed in charge of chemical engineering research at Terre Haute, Ind.

Replacing Bulls at Sterlington is John J. Dorsey, who was previously in the chemical engineering group at Terre Haute.

Robert A. Shurter has been made assistant in charge of the microbiological pilot plant, where he will be responsible for recovery and extraction processes, as well as all engineering in the pilot plant.

R. R. Spiegelhalter has joined the research staff as analytical chemist.

USDA Extends Tung Oil Delivery Time

On Sept. 29 USDA extended for one month the period in which producers of tung oil from the 1949 crop must declare their intentions to deliver the oil under purchase agreement to Commodity Credit Corporation.

Previously, USDA had required that producers who intended to deliver tung oil to CCC under purchase agreement must notify their Production and Marketing Administration county committee within a 30-day period ending Sept. 30, 1950. The time for such notification is now extended to a 30-day period ending Oct. 31, 1950.

Officials stated that the time for notification of delivery has been extended to enable producers and processors to sell the remaining supply of tung oil under purchase agreements in commercial trade channels instead of delivering the oil to CCC.

DRYING AND STORING FLAX IN SOUTH TEXAS

By J. W. SORENSON, JR.
Associate Professor of Agricultural Engineering, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

• The accompanying report on the results of tests to develop practical and economical methods of drying and storing flax on the farm appeared in The Extensioner, published by the Texas Extension Service.

FLAX is a comparatively new cash crop in the South Texas area. The acreage has increased from 1,000 in 1938 to about 273,000 acres in 1949. The 1948 crop brought South Texas farmers an income of over $6,000,000.

Flax harvest in the South Texas area usually starts during the last week of April or first week of May. This is the period of the highest humidity and also the atmospheric temperatures start coming up. This brings about the problem of excess moisture at the time of harvest as well as a satisfactory method of storing the crop without deterioration. Research is needed to determine the effects of high temperatures on the germination and the oil content of the seed. The problem of storage over the summer months without detrimental effect on germination and oil content of the seed has not been solved.

In an effort to solve these problems, a series of tests were started at the Beeville Station in May of this year to develop practical and economical methods of drying and storing flax on the farm. These tests are being conducted with the cooperation of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Great Lakes Steel Corporation and the Production and Marketing Administration.

The drier used for the tests was a batch type farm drier designed and tested by agricultural engineers of the Texas station. It works on the same principle as the commercial grain driers in that air is forced through thin columns of grain to reduce the moisture content. For best results, heated air must be used to evaporate and carry away excess moisture.

Twenty-four batches were used for the drying tests. Each batch weighed about 4,500 pounds, dry-weight. The flax was harvested at moisture ranges of 10 to 11 percent and 15 to 16 percent. Air temperatures of 125, 150 and 175°F. were used to dry the seed. Some of the seed was reduced to nine to 10 percent moisture content, while the other was reduced to six to eight percent.

These tests show that the volume of air used is very important in the rate and cost of drying. In all of the tests an air velocity of 70 to 80 feet per minute through the seed gave the best results. The air temperature was found to be dependent on the moisture content of the seed at the start and how much drying was needed. The most efficient air temperature for drying the seed from 10 to 11 percent to about seven percent moisture was 150°F. On the other hand, higher air temperatures proved more efficient when drying seed in the higher moisture range (15 to 16 percent). In this case, a minimum air temperature of 175°F. is recommended.

Cost for fuel and power for drying to seven percent moisture varied from 35 to 55 cents per ton, depending on the moisture content at the start.

After drying, the seed was stored in different types of bins. Three 500-bushel lots were stored in steel bins. A fourth 500-bushel lot was stored in a wooden bin. In addition, three 60-bushel lots were stored in sacks. Thermocouples were in-

stalled in the bins and sacks for making temperature observations at regular intervals during the storage period. In addition, periodic checks will be maintained on the moisture content, germination, acid number, iodine number and oil content of the seed during storage.

Checks will be made on as many factors as possible that are encountered in the storage of flax in the South Texas area. We hope, however, that these experiments will give us a good lead as to the solution of the two important problems of flax storage: (1) the storage of planting seed to maintain high germination; and (2) the storage of commercial seed without serious increase in the acid number.

On Aug. 1, 1950 the seed had been in storage for about two months. These tests, therefore, have not progressed far enough to make definite recommendations. However, results to date indicate that the seed is keeping satisfactorily in all the bins and sacks. The flax in one area of the wooden bin started heating about 10 days after the start of the storage period. It was found, however, that two of the batches loaded into this bin tested 8.3 and 8.9 percent moisture respectively; while all of the other batches tested about seven percent. It was in this higher moisture content area that the heating occurred. This is an indication that seven to eight percent is the maximum moisture content for safe storage. The flax in this bin was aerated by transferring to another bin and then back to the same bin. This was sufficient to reduce the temperatures of the flax in all parts of the bin. At the present time, the temperatures are lower in all of the bins and sacks than they were at the start of the storage period. The temperatures in the steel and wood bins averaged about 88°F. on July 15 while those in the sacks averaged about 84°F.

New Product:

VIBRATORY BALL MILL FOR GRINDING COTTON

A vibratory ball mill recently developed at the National Bureau of Standards rapidly and completely grinds cotton into particles a few microns in length with little or no oxidative change or contamination of the cellulose. Grinding takes place as 3700 steel balls, colliding over 100,000 times per second, pulverize the material caught between them. "As the new mill produces a more uniform powder and is more efficient and easier to operate than previous devices of this kind," the Bureau says, "it is expected to find extensive application in the grinding and blending of a variety of substances such as pigments, ceramic materials, metal powders, resins, and plant and animal tissues."

The mill was constructed by Florence Forziati, W. K. Stone, J. W. Rowen, and W. D. Appel of the Bureau staff in connection with a program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the chemical deterioration of cotton during processing and use. To learn more about the chemical changes which occur when cotton deteriorates, the Bureau undertook to apply the techniques of infrared spectrophotometry to cotton cellulose. As the spectra obtained from fibers laid side by side were not satisfactory, it was decided to reduce the fibers to a powder and measure the spectral absorption of the powder in a mat or in suspension in a suitable liquid. Several well-known methods for grinding materials were tried, such as an ultrasonic generator and a Wiley mill in which the material is cut between fixed and moving blades. However, the products thus obtained contained much coarse matter. The vibratory ball mill was developed in an effort to provide a method which would reduce the entire sample to a finely divided state without contamination and with a minimum of chemical change.

In the Bureau's mill, a cylindrical jar suspended by leaf springs and containing steel balls in contact with the material to be ground is swung through a circuit path. This excites the steel balls, causing the numerous collisions that grind the material in the jar. At the same time the jar rotates slowly about its axis. In this way, the material being ground is prevented from settling to the bottom of the jar, and uniform grinding is obtained.

In experiments at the National Bureau of Standards, the mill reduced five grams of cotton in 30 minutes to particles 10 microns or less in major dimension. X-ray diffreaction measurements showed that the cellulose was converted almost completely to the amorphous form in this time. Except for the decrease in the degree of polymerization which resulted from the cutting of the cellulose chains, there was no degradation of the cotton. Nor was the ash content of the cotton perceptibly increased by the grinding process.

Classified Advertising

RATES: Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 16 x 36 Corliss Engine, 85ft. 2-ply 22 inch leather belt. One French Hydraulic Former. One Cake Stripper-Grab Type. One 24 inch Carver Bar Huller. — Gilmer Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., Gilmer, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—A good used cottonseed sterilizer that uses butane as fuel. Must be reasonable and fully equipped. Write—Box "WI" c/o Cotton Gin & Oil Mill Press, Box 444 Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Gin complete, prefer 4-80 Continental. Include building if moveable.—Write R. Munoz, 1345 Monroe Street, Brownsville, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings. —Marvin R Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

MALONE'S PEDIGREED REGISTERED COTTONSEED—Big Boll Rowden and New Mebane. Prolific, fast fruiting, early maturing, good turnout, premium grades. Good record at Greenville Experiment station.—J. M. Malone & Sons, Wills Point, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Mitchell furnace for cotton dryer. Very late model. Bargain.—Community Gin Company, Lyon, Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS for good, late model used and reconditioned cotton gin machinery, engineered to meet your particular conditions. We usually have in stock and available Mitchell and other makes of extracting feeders, overhead bur machines, gins, lint flues, distributors, hydraulic presses, etc., at reasonable prices. Also, gas and diesel engines, electric motors and auxiliary equipment. Our long experience enables us to render you valuable assistance in selecting suitable equipment for your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Good well located Texas cotton gins, both in Rio Grande Valley and irrigated area of West Texas. If they are good, I have a good price on them. I can save you money. See, call or write —M. M. Phillips, P. O. Box No. 1288, phone 3-1171 or 3-3914, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—(Putting in all new 5-80 Continental outfit) will sell 5-70 Continental Brush f-3 gin stands, (latest type double moting) and Double X Extractor Feeders with all steel conveyor distributor and change bale valves. Also Lint Flue. All equipment only three years old. — ABEL GIN, OLMITO, TEXAS.

FOR SALE—Second-hand gin machinery for sale. Murray Big Reel Dryer; 2 Murray steel bound presses; Murray 6 cylinder incline cleaners; Murray and Lummus droppers; 2 Cameron trampers; 3 seed scales; 5 Mitchell 70-saw extractor feeders; Stacy & Hardwicke-Etter burr extractors; 2—30 h.p. Buda gas or gasoline engines; Rotor lifts; triplex press pump; 2 steam seed sterilizers; Steam radiator; ball bearings; shafting; pulleys all sizes; 9" conveyor.—J. H. Shell, Box 218, Taft, Texas.

Indonesian Peanut and Soybean Production

Indonesia's peanut and soybean crops are expected to be larger this year than last, according to reports to USDA. Production in 1949 amounted to 244,700 short tons of shelled nuts (approximately 367,000 tons, unshelled basis). Last year's output represented a 15-percent increase over 1948.

Exports of 3,530 tons of unshelled peanuts and 2,692 tons of shelled peanuts during Jan.-April 1950 were much above the corresponding months of 1949. Current exports are negligible, but shipments are expected to increase after the Aug-Oct. harvest. The bulk of shipments goes to the Netherlands, but Germany has entered the market as a consistent buyer since Nov. 1949. Steady shipments also are being made to Singapore and to Norway, and irregular exports have been made to the United Kingdom, Penang, Hongkong, and Portuguese Timor. Only 76 tons of peanut oil had been exported as of Aug. 1950.

Value of Green Fields

Green fields in winter are particularly profitable for livestock owners, specialists of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station say. A good example is a test conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Station. Two lots of calves, each averaging the same weight, were used in the test covering a 146-day period. Lot 1 received alfalfa hay and concentrate, without pasture. The gain was 1.28 pounds per day. Lot 2 received the same ration with pasture. The gain from this group was 2.05 pounds per day. The feed cost per hundred pounds gain was $25.42 for the lot that had no pasture; while it cost only $9.68 (not counting pasture) to put a hundred pounds on the pastured calves. At the end of the test period, the selling price for the calves without access to pasture was $24.82 per hundred; and for those with pasture, $26.50 per hundred.

• For the third straight year, indications are that enough feed will be produced to meet needs at home and abroad with a big carry-over at the end of the season, say USDA economists.

Chinese Rapeseed Crop Maintains 1949 Level

China's 1949-50 rapeseed crop is tentatively estimated at about the same as the 3.4 million short tons (unofficial estimate) produced in 1948-49, reports Y. Tung of the American Consulate General, Hong Kong, to USDA. Rapeseed acreage is believed to have declined in the winter of 1949 after the expansion in the years during and after World War II.

This decline may be attributed to several factors: (1) Communist authorities conducted a strenous campaign to increase wheat plantings last winter, (2) demand for rapeseed was relatively weak because Manchurian soybeans were supplied to large oil mills by the government, (3) there was a general decline in demand for edible oils, including the demand for exports.

The decline in acreage, however, is believed to have been counter-balanced by higher yields resulting from better weather conditions than in the previous season.

The Copra Situation

USDA says exports in 1950 of copra and coconut oil, in terms of copra, from the major producing areas of the world —the Philippines, Indonesia, Ceylon, and Malaya—are expected to be somewhat smaller than in 1949. The anticipated increase in Philippine exports is expected to be offset by a comparable decrease in Indonesian shipments. Likewise, any increase in Malaya may be counteracted by a decline in Ceylon. Exports from these four areas during the first quarter of this year totaled 215,660 long tons, copra basis, representing a decrease of 18 percent from the comparable period of 1949, with the Philippines and Malaya showing increases of seven and 50 percent, respectively, and Indonesia and Ceylon decreases of 36 and 69 percent, respectively.

• Legumes are fine soil building crops if they are properly inoculated and fertilized. Inoculated legumes may well be called nitrogen factories for they have the ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in nodules on their roots.

Oilseed Production in Angola on Increase

Angola's production and exports of vegetable oilseeds and oils in 1949 increased appreciably over 1948. Favorable growing conditions and some improvement in cultivation methods resulted in a recovery in production to the 1946-47 level of almost 82,000 short tons. It is unofficially estimated that Angola's production of oil and oilseeds will rise considerably in the 1950-51 season, probably to a level of 95,000 to 100,000 tons.

Since 1939, production of vegetable oilseeds and oils in Angola has more than doubled. Emphasis has been on quantity rather than quality, but the government, spurred by interest of American and other foreign buyers, is now devoting considerable attention to the problem of stadardization of palm oil and vegetable oilseeds for export.

Production during 1949 is estimated at about 42,000 tons of palm oil (of which 14,460 tons was plantation production), 12,180 tons of palm kernels (plantation production only), 5,510 tons of peanuts (shelled), 1,100 tons of sesame seed, 6,200 tons of castor beans, 14,880 tons of cottonseed and about 70 tons of soybeans. Cultivation of soybeans is still experimental. Experimental plots have also been established for flaxseed.

Potash Deliveries

Potash deliveries in North America reached a total of 1,140,327 tons K_2O during the fiscal year of June 1949 through May 1950. This represents a decrease of 29,221 tons or three percent less than the corresponding figure in 1948-49 due to a strike in the potash mines in the Carlsbad area from Nov. 19, 1949, to Feb. 1, 1950.

Ohio was the leading state for deliveries, followed in order by Illinois, Georgia, Virginia, Florida, and North Carolina, each taking more than 60,000 tons K_2O. Deliveries do not necessarily correspond to consumption in a given state. The 60 percent muriate of potash continued to be the principal grade, comprising 81 percent of the total agricultural potash delivered. Sulphate of potash and sulphate of potash-magnesia together made up eight percent of deliveries; 50 percent muriate of potash nine percent; while manure salts dropped to two percent.

Soybean Inspections

Inspected receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in August, 1950 as country stocks dwindled and were only about a third as large as in August last year, reports to USDA indicate. Inspections totaled 1,339 cars compared with 3,086 cars in July, 4,213 in August a year ago and 1,456 cars the average for the 10 years 1941-50. Inspected receipts for October through August this season amounted to 95,883 cars compared with 104,069 cars for the same months last year.

The quality of the soybeans marketed in August was about the same as for the preceding months, 73 percent grading No. 2 or better in both July and August compared with 67 percent the August 10-year average.

Inspections of soybeans in August included the equivalent of 72 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equal to about 27 cars.

Farmers in New Mexico Like Smith-Doxey Service

About 5400 New Mexico cotton farmers in nine improvement groups will have their cotton classed this season under the Smith-Doxey Act, USDA's Cotton Branch at Bakersfield, Calif., reports.

Also, they will receive USDA market news reports showing the prices different grades and staples are selling for in various markets.

With the official USDA grade and staple classification and current price quotations, both of which are furnished by USDA without cost, they will know what their cotton is worth.

These farmers have planted 183,472 acres to the improved variety which they selected earlier in the season when they organized into groups. This acreage will produce about 185,000 bales of better quality cotton if yields measure up to the state's last 10-year average.

Sixty New Mexico gins are cooperating with these improvement groups in promoting better quality cotton.

Pakistan's Old Crop Surplus Is Sold

USDA reports that strong export demand for Pakistan cotton resulted in sale of all old-crop surplus and about 300,000 bales (245,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) of the new crop before the new crop year began Sept. 1. New-crop sales to that date were for October, November and December delivery and represent about one-third of the anticipated exportable surplus for 1950-51. Record prices ranging as high as 102.5 rupees per maund (37.4 cents a pound) prevailed for seven weeks prior to Sept. 1. The present price level varies between 41 and 44 U.S. cents (plus export taxes) for various types or varieties.

Agricultural Prices

Record high prices for cotton and sharply higher prices for cottonseed and citrus, together with smaller increases for many other farm products, raised Index of Prices Received by Farmers five points, or two percent to 272 percent of 1910-14 average. Prices of grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed, most vegetables, chickens, and hogs were off from a month earlier. At the same time higher prices for building materials—notably lumber—feeder livestock, clothing, and auto supplies were mainly responsible for rasing Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates to 259 percent of the 1910-14 base, one point above last month, and only three points below the all-time high of 262 set in summer of 1948. As a result, the Parity Ratio (ratio of the Index of Prices Received by Farmers to the Index of Prices Paid by Farmers, including Interest, Taxes, and Farm Wage Rates) rose from 103 to 105, the highest since October 1948.

• Official classing of cotton together with market news information enables farmers to market their cotton crop to best advantage because when they go to market they know the grade and staple length of each bale to be sold and they are informed on current cotton prices.

Research Policy Committee Met September 28-29

The Agricultural Research Policy Committee, at its quarterly meeting in Washington Sept. 28 and 29, reviewed with Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan USDA's research program in the light of current world conditions. The Committee discussed various aspects of the program, particularly as they relate to adjustments that might be required in view of the international situation. The over-all advisory group gave considerable attention to policy questions raised at an earlier meeting of the chairmen of all the PMA commodity, functional, and state agency committees. As soon as the more specific recommendations of the ARPC can be drafted into final form they will be circulated to all RMA committee members.

Council Pajama Campaign

A nation-wide cotton pajama campaign directed at American men was begun by the National Cotton Council this week and will continue throughout the Christmas buying season.

Car cards displaying the slogan, "whether you give 'em or get 'em, you're lucky if they're cotton," will appear in streetcars and busses over the country. In addition, a special booklet combining ad and display ideas, plus reprints of the car cards, will be distributed to 7,500 retail outlets. The promotion package will also be sent to the buying offices of department stores and major chains and mail order houses.

Leading cotton pajama manufacturers are actively cooperating in the distribution of material and urging their customers to participate in an all-out effort to push cotton pajama sales between now and Christmas.

According to a recent consumer survey, only a little more than half of the men in the U.S. are pajama wearers, but among them, cotton pajamas are favored six to one.

Mississippi Pasture Tests

Data obtained by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station over a three-year period at several locations indicate that a minimum of 450 pounds of 20 percent superphosphate and 150 pounds of 50 percent muriate of potash, or equivalent per acre, is required to establish good white clover-dallis grass pastures.

Pastures well established with desirable legumes and grasses can be maintained with annual applications of 300 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. While these fertilizers may be applied once every two years at the rate of 600 pounds of superphosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, the application of three times the annual rate once in three years has failed to produce good white clover pastures after the first two years.

• Fields made green in winter by a cover of winter legumes and small grain do three jobs that are necessary on every farm. Winter cover crops protect the soil against erosion, increase the yields of the crops that follow and furnish grazing for the farm livestock.

Lint comes cleaner in a Fort Worth 4-pass unit

. . . *pillow blocks by* SKF

Fort Worth Steel & Machinery Company's 4-Pass Lint Cleaning Unit quickly and effectively removes hull pepper, small seeds, pieces of hull, leaf trash . . . increases the cellulose content of the lint . . . insures premium prices from normal cuts.

Eight SKF Pillow Blocks contribute to the efficient, trouble-free operation of the unit.

Their specification was a wise choice.

Why?

Because bearings and housings are engineered as a unit, embody all SKF's engineering skill and precision methods of manufacture. Friction is held to the minimum, seals retain the lubricant, keep out dust and abrasive materials. Again, SKF helped to put the right pillow block in the right place.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., PHILADELPHIA 32, PENNSYLVANIA— *Pioneers of the Deep Groove Ball Bearing—Spherical Roller Bearing—Self-Aligning Ball Bearing.* 7131

SKF
BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS

8 REASONS WHY SKF IS PREFERRED BY ALL INDUSTRY

Integrity — Craftsmanship — Metallurgy — Tolerance Control — Surface Finish — Product Uniformity — Engineering Service — Field Service

A Bale Plus Here

CG&OMPress Photo.

INSECT CONTROL DID IT

■ J. F. McLAURIN of Bennettsville, S. C., figured this cotton would pick out at better than a bale to the acre when this photograph was made the third week in September. McLaurin operates the Cen-Tennial Ginnery at Bennettsville and is vice-prsident of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. He owns several hundred acres of land and is shown in a field of his own cotton in Marlboro County. He got the yield here because he held boll weevil damage to a minimum with an intensive control program. Some of his neighbors who did not poison had crops that wouldn't make a bale to five acres. Wise farmers in boll weevil areas are cutting and plowing under green cotton stalks now—as the first step in their 1951 insect control program.

SKF Says Sales of Textile Bearings at New High

Sales of anti-friction bearing equipment for textile machinery are now at the highest level in the history of SKF Industries, Inc., R. H. DeMott, vice-president, announced in Philadelphia this week.

Incoming orders for roller bearing spindle bolsters during the first eight months of this year are approximately 50 percent ahead of 1949, he reported, while orders for tape tension pulleys are expected to exceed those for any previous year.

SKF is a major supplier of bolsters and pulleys which are essential in obtaining a uniform twist in the spinning of cotton and synthetic fibers.

The exceptionally strong demand for equipment that turns on ball and roller bearings, DeMott said, "reflects the industry's vigorous drive to improve its economic position by producing more and better goods at less cost.

"Textile manufacturers are vitally interested in anything that will give them a competitive advantage. New equipment that reduces by the merest fraction of a penny the cost of producing a pound of material is finding a ready market."

Because of the large number of obsolete machines, he added, the industry's broad expansion and modernization program "should continue for some time to come."

• Two milk cows averaging not less than one and one-half gallons of milk per day are recommended for a family of five.

Report on Europe

(Continued from Page 14)

of the Communist principle. At that, they probably echo the thoughts of the man in the street, who wants to be left alone, and who says, "It would be good for the Yanks to be taken down a peg."

We have a right to be disturbed when we continue month after month to *talk* about German re-armament, knowing it is a "must" in any organized European plan for a united defense. Informed sources no longer fear the possibility of creating another Hitler war machine. On the contrary, we may be forced to build a defense mechanism capable of facing a military force which might make the old German army look like a police guard. France understands this and is not afraid of German rearming under any union of European nations. Commercial selfishness plays a part in the delay. Heavy industries want to make peacetime goods while there is such a large demand, rather than reconvert to defense production as long as their governments do not seem anxious to force the issue. One would think indeed that the danger is remote rather than imminent! Some political leaders also fear the political effect of the strain on their own economy, if they prepare for protection. As if they would have any economy to save if invasion occurred! Everyone is aware that Eastern Germany has created a large so-called police force, trained and willing to march whenever the signal is given. The situation in Germany bears all the earmarks of a possible European Korea. The Russian zone is systematically and purposely ignoring the steady emigration of over 9,000,000 inhabitants, up to now, to the West. This increases the critical unemployment and feeding problems in the Allied zones. Russia rids itself of those who are not easily indoctrinated, and is able to filter into the West spies and saboteurs at will, ready to do their lethal work when the time is ripe. I hope we have put a stop to the dismantling process, but I am not sure. Some of our funds have gone into new plants, replacing those which have been moved out since our aid program has been operative, and is explained away by the statement that the removals were prior commitments. Does this make sense?

I think it is fair appraisal to say at this time that Europe, including England, seems more interested in trying to drive a hard bargain as to how much preparedness they can force *us* to provide and pay for, than to use the intervening time in getting that much ahead of the job. They are not even doing much to awaken public opinion as to what may be in store.

For the first time, we find Americans awakened and trying to compel the government to take urgent action. In Europe nowhere is there a sense of hurry. Business is too good, and free governments seldom move faster than the people. This country should stop further aid for recovery. It should get hard-boiled. If we are not going to have real partners, let us find it out now. I think it is well to know that some of the hesitancy in Europe is due not only to ineffective leadership, but also to some uncertainty as to how far they can depend on us. They remember we stayed out of the two world wars until our own security and welfare were threatened. They are inclined to forget it was our blood and resources which finally brought victory. If

they have misused it, we are not to blame, though a scapegoat covers up a lot of mistakes. We went to Europe's rescue after the first world war, creating a false prosperity here, and ending in the debacle of 1929. We helped them again after the last war, and we are still doing it, yet we are consistently needled for more. *We* know there is a limit, but the feeling persists we can be argued out of an unfair share now because *we* appear to be scared. This is not the sort of situation which makes for effective and forthright teamwork in a common cause. We need forceful statemanship now—men who will make it crystal clear what we have a right to expect. Europe is in greater immediate jeopardy than we are, but because the danger is mutual, there must be a fair distribution of the burdens of defense.

In considering the gloomy picture in Europe, as I see it, the question of Spain ought to be touched on, briefly. It is difficult to become enthusiastic over Franco, but who can defend Tito, except that for the moment he opposes Russia? So does Franco. We play ball with one and condemn the other at the same time. This does not seem very realistic. It is part of the fuzzy thinking that has been prevalent in the State Department. Even Congress is tired of this sort of idealism, if you wish to call it such. They passed an unprecedented law recently authorizing a loan to Spain, as you know. One cannot approve of this method of making foreign policy, but it does illustrate a lack of confidence which is most deplorable. I am more than ever opposed to further loans or gifts without some return commitment. We have been played for suckers long enough. The cold fact remains, Spain may be the only place we can get a toe-hold in Europe some day. If you with to argue you cannot trust them, I should agree, but I would answer by asking a question, whom can you trust in the game of power politics? And I would answer that question—only those those self interests demand that they work with us. That is all alliances are anyway.

Much has been said upon the question of a Western European union. The situation in Western Europe today is analagous to what would confront us, if some of our states were free to act in foreign policy, on their own. Desirable as this union is, and it must come some day, it is a vision for the future, the far distant future. Many differences—in language, even a detail such as weights and measures, and many more—make this proposal a hard nut to crack. The real stumbling block is England, without whose co-operation little can be accomplished. Their opposition is not one of just being stubborn. It is a matter entirely of a fundamental conflict of interests, which both the Labor and Conservative parties recognize. On the other hand, however, all these countries, including England, would gladly join an Atlantic Union, in my judgment, in which Canada and the U.S. would participate, provided we put up most of the money. But until this emergency passes, there are more immediately practical tasks to perform.

Communism and a free society cannot continue to live together in peace. Russia and the U.S. had enjoyed what had been regarded as a traditional friendship over a long period. Their interests were complementary, rather than conflicting—until Communism came into power. Their intensive campaign of hate is being directed principally against us. This is due only to the fact that the U.S. represents the most extreme example of a free and competitive society, which has actually improved the status of all its citizens. This gives the Russian rulers grave concern for their own hides. Our living standards are the envy of the whole world, even through you and I know some part of it has been based on borrowed money and government doles in various forms. The struggle to determine which type of society shall ultimately prevail is now under way. It may bring about war, or it could continue for some time in the form of economic attrition—the process which is now being forced on a free world. They have an idea that Americans cannot "take it," that we are too soft. We are soon to be put to the real test to determine if we will accept some austerity and forego some luxury without whimpering. We have come of age, but we wish to be treated accordingly. We want to be told the hard facts of life. We must stop, or be restrained from, living in a fool's paradise *today*, not tomorrow. We must demand resolute action from our political leaders; and the adjournment of politics for the duration. This is no time for such extravagance.

We are the most misunderstood nation in the world, even though we have always done more than we promised. I have tried to state some of the reasons why Russian assurances continue to appeal to so many, in spite of the facts, which millions do *not* know—that all

Russia has ever given to the nations they have taken over are the shackles that have bound the masses into a modern form of physical and mental slavery.

We have been assailed as imperialists, and many believe it. Yet we voluntarily gave up Cuba. We voted independence to the Philippines, and then gave them over two billion dollars, which they have recklessly wasted. Has Russia ever released a dependency, or anything else but misery under a police state? Yet it presses on and on for more victims, more sources of production and manpower, in an endeavor to keep the Russian people contented with their lot. If they succeed, that little group in the Kremlin may remain in undisputed power, while they chuckle to themselves and marvel at the sight of a world in chaos, for which their evil genius is responsible. If we can make them fail, the Russian people will rebel against the yoke which binds them. We need political missionaries to fight lies with self-evident facts and truths. Communism is a force of ideas — terrible ideas, but with a nostalgic appeal to under-privileged everywhere. It can only be met by the practical application of other, and more personal ideas—ideals I should like to call them—which will create a superior life under individual freedom. This is the only sure way to conquer the menace which overhangs the world.

Then we can hope to restore the dignity of the human being in a better society to be ruled by men, freely chosen, rather than enslaved by ruthless masters, whoever they may be.

1951 Maid Will Have Glamorous Wardrobe

More than 30 of the nation's outstanding designers will create a glamorous collection of high-fashion cotton originals for the 1951 Maid of Cotton, Margot Herzog, fashion director of the National Cotton Council, has announced.

These designers, from fashion centers across the nation, are working with Miss Herzog in planning a cotton wardrobe for the Maid to wear on her exciting tour of the U.S., Latin America, England and France. They will create costumes for the Maid in a variety of new cotton fabrics designed to show cotton's dominant role in fashions for the 1951 season.

Among the fabrics likely to be included will be ginghams in tissue and heavier weights, chambrays in companion color schemes, new cotton satin, cotton taffeta, hardy denims and sailcloths, sheer organdies and voiles, and other woven cottons such as piques and the many new dobby and embroidery types.

Corduroys, velveteens, cotton velvet, new cotton suede and cotton tweeds are winter-wise and as such will be important features of the Maid's wardrobe. Wrinkle-resistant and water repellent finishes will make her outfits practical as well as fashionable. Texture interest will be highlighted with the gleam of statin stripes outlining many colorful plaids, while gold and silver threads will be woven into bright colored sheer ginghams.

The lavish wardrobe will prove cotton's versatility as a fashion-right fabric for all seasons and all occasions. The Maid's six-month tour will demonstrate also that cotton is a good traveler, for it retains its fresh appearance despite hard wear and constant packing and unpacking.

Miss Herzog states that the complete list of designers for the 1951 wardrobe will be released when the entire collection has been coordinated. Accessories for each costume will include cotton gloves, hats, handbags and shoes. In past years the Maid's wardrobe has included such pace-setting designers as Pauline Trigere, Justin McCarty, Ceil Chapman, Claire McCardell, Carolyn Schnurer, Louella Ballerino, Herbert Sondheim, Emma Domb and Joseph Halpert.

Immediately following her selection, the Maid of Cotton will spend a month in New York where she will meet many of the designers who have collaborated on her wardrobe. While there she will also receive make-up and modeling instruction, hold press interviews, pose for fashion photographs and appear on national radio and television programs. Her 64,000-mile tour will open in Miami early in February. It will take her to 30 major American cities, England, France and, this year for the first time, six Latin American countries, including Cuba, Panama, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru and Argentina.

Any single girl between the ages of 19 and 25 who was born in a cotton producing state and is at least 5'5" tall, is eligible to enter the Maid of Cotton contest. Entry blanks may be obtained from the National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn. Completed applications must be postmarked no later than midnight, Dec. 1.

• Although the U.S. has less than seven percent of the world's population, it is producing about 32 percent or nearly one third of the world's meat—and from less than six percent of the world's land area.

Net Was 14.1 Billions — but

'49 Farm Income Was 15% Under 1948

■ Production expenses were lower than in 1948 . . . net income per farm averaged $2,367, gross per farm was $5,388.

Farm operators in the U.S. realized almost 15 percent less net income from farming in 1949 than they did in 1948, BAE-USDA reports. Their realized net income for 1949 was 14.1 billion dollars, compared with the 1948 total 16.5 billion. This decline, together with a smaller drop in 1948, brought net income down 21 percent from the 1947 record high of 17.8 billion dollars.

Realized net income represents gross farm income minus all expenses of farm production. Gross income includes the value of crops and livestock sold or placed under government loan, or used in the farm home during the year plus government payments to farmers and the rental value of farm dwellings. It does not include the value of net changes in farm inventories of crops and livestock.

Cash receipts from farm marketings declined eight percent to 28.1 billion dollars in 1949. Total gross income also dropped eight percent to 32.1 billion dollars. But production expenses of 18.0 billion were down less than three percent. As a result, most of the decline in gross income was reflected directly in net income.

The small reduction in total expenses reflected declines in the cost of purchased feed and livestock, in expenditures for hired labor, and in rents. But these declines were offset to a considerable extent by increases in other categories. Depreciation charges were up 15 percent, property taxes eight percent, and farm-mortgage interest six percent. Expenditures for fertilizer and lime and for the operation of motor vehicles were each about 10 percent higher. The largest declines were 27 percent in net rents paid to non-farm landlords, and 20 percent in expenditures for purchased feed. The total cost of hired labor was down only four percent.

Highlights

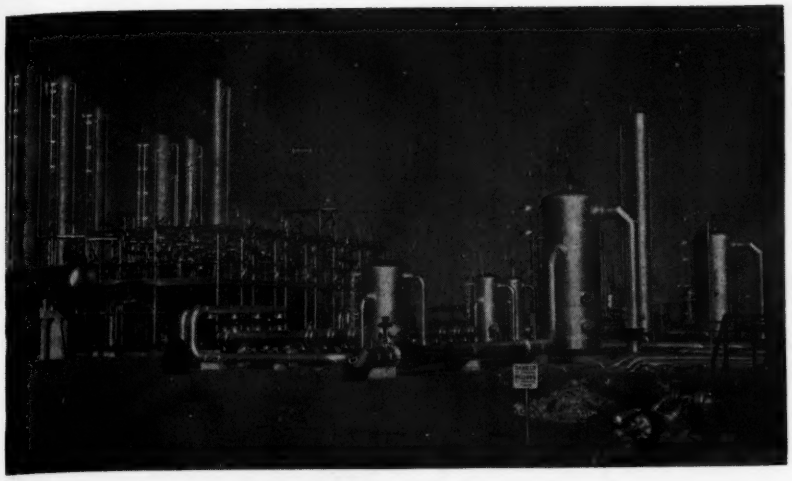
Although farm production expenses declined from 18.5 billion dollars in 1948 to 18.0 billion in 1949, the percentage of farmers' gross income accounted for by expenses rose to 56 percent, larger than in any previous year since 1940.

Total net income from agriculture, including farm income going to non-farm people as well as to persons living on farms, amounted to 18.1 billion dollars in 1949—down 17 percent from the previous year. Since non-agricultural net income was practically the same in 1949 as in 1948, agriculture's contribution to the total national income declined from 10.5 percent in 1948 to 8.9 percent in 1949—the smallest since 1940.

Realized net income per farm averaged $2,367 in 1949, nearly 15 percent less than the 1948 average. Gross income per farm was $5,388, down eight percent.

Farmers' capital expenditures on buildings, motor vehicles, and other machinery and equipment for production purposes totaled 5.3 billion dollars in 1949 as compared with 5.2 billion in 1948. Since the amount charged off as necessary for upkeep replacement of existing capital equipment was only 3.7 billion, farmers made a net investment of 1.6 billion dollars in the farm plant during 1949.

Including only cash income from farming, and deducting all cash spent for production purposes, the remaining net cash available to persons on farms for family living, taxes, and savings was 10.8 billion dollars—13 percent less than in 1948. At the same time, prices paid by farmers for commodities and services used in family living declined only three percent, on the average. So the purchasing power of net cash farm income declined 10 percent—to the lowest level since 1941.



October 15-21 Is OIL Progress WEEK

■ **AMERICA'S Petroleum Industry this week celebrates 91 years of progress . . . and looks forward to even greater contributions to our country's high standards of living.**

THE SECOND nationwide observance of Oil Progress Week is taking place at this time throughout America. In thousands of communities over the land the men and women of petroleum are making detailed reports to customers and fellow-townsmen on the contribution they and their industry make to the comfort and prosperity of 150 million Americans.

Last year's premiere of Oil Progress Week occurred in the 90th anniversary of the founding of America's great petroleum industry. It focused attention on the vast changes in living standards which came in the wake of the first commercially successful oil production at Titusville, Pa., in 1859.

This year, at the mid-point in the 20th Century, other basic facts about the industry merit resounding emphasis. One is that keen competition among privately-managed oil companies has resulted in better and better products, and more of them—products that keep the wheels of industrial America turning and which are also a mighty bulwark to our national defense.

These products work for all, day and night, in every state and in every community throughout the nation. They give freedom of movement to all—by auto, train, plane and ship. They keep millions of us warm. Through them we have achieved a standard of living enjoyed by no other nation on earth.

In the field of agriculture alone, petroleum products in just a decade have moved from being merely useful to the farmer into perhaps his most vital necessity.

Animal power at work on farms has practically disappeared in the same decade. To all intents the American farm, particularly the commerical farms which produce 90 percent of the output, have become entirely mechanized. According to federal estimates, the grand total of petroleum products—in all forms—used on American farms adds up to about one-fourth of the entire output of the petroleum industry.

Potash on Alfalfa Pays

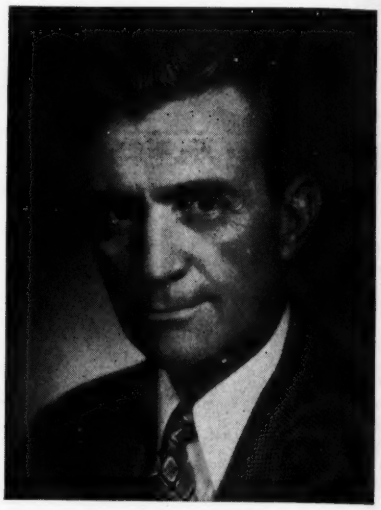
Annual applications of potash to alfalfa have resulted in more efficient use of this material than heavier rates every other year, according to W. W. Woodhouse, Jr. and D. S. Chamblee of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. The effect of the large, less frequent applications on test plots had worn off by the second year. The yield of hay was no lower, but the potash content fell dangerously close to that of the "no potash" treatment on which the yield was declining. These findings are in contrast with those concerning phosphate fertilization of alfalfa. An application of a two-year supply of this material at one time has usually been found to take care of both seasons.

C. N. Thompson of Swift's Home Office Dies Aug. 25

C. N. Thompson, who was in charge of oil mill and refinery accounting for Swift & Company since 1932, died suddenly Aug. 25 in Chicago.

He is succeeded by W. C. Bartlett, who became associated with oil mill and refinery accounting in 1948.

Thompson was born in Albany, Mo., April 15, 1888. His father died when



C. N. THOMPSON

Thompson was 11 years old and he worked steadily at various jobs from the time he was 14.

In September, 1909, he joined Swift & Company at St. Joseph, Mo., in the invoice department. He had been continually with Swift since that time, working through practically all the acccounting divisions at the St. Joseph plant and as a traveling auditor for meat packing plants.

Thompson traveled, as auditor for three years, then was assigned to organizing an accounting division for the company's plant food business. He remained in this work until 1930 and then served two years in the comptroller's office before specializing in refinery and oil mill accounting.

He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Mrs. R. J. Hendrick of Champaign, Ill.

Bartlett has been with Swift & Company since 1933, serving in branch house accounting and the tax department in the general office at Chicago.

Irrigated Pastures

Irrigation of pastures may prove profitable for dairymen who have an adequate supply of water near their fields. Four years' results of irrigating bluegrass, orchard grass, and white clover at the Middle Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station showed 41 percent more days of grazing, 43 percent more milk, and 43 percent more income, or $61.30 above feed and irrigation costs per acre, than for similar non-irrigated pasture.

• Of every 100 bushels of wheat produced in the U.S. since the war, 36 bushels have been exported.

Ginnings to Sept. 15

Higher in Grade and Longer in Staple

■ Proportions of Strict Middling and higher grades larger than a year earlier . . . Middling grades also in larger supply.

Upland cotton ginned in the U.S. prior to Sept. 16 this season averaged higher in grade and longer in staple than during the corresponding period a year ago. Harvesting got underway in the more northern cotton-producing areas but frequent rains over much of the belt retarded picking and caused some damage to open cotton during the first half of September. As a result, the grade of cotton ginned in the period Sept. 1-15 averaged considerably lower than that for earlier ginnings. Despite this, the proportions of Strict Middling and higher grades were larger than a year earlier. Middling also comprised a higher proportion of total ginnings while the proportions of Strict Low Middling and lower grades were substantially smaller than a year ago. The proportions of 15/16" through 1-1/32" were down sharply from a year earlier but the proportions of 1-1/16" and longer were larger. Cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation comprised a smaller percentage of ginnings to mid-September than a year ago. The volume of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 16 was about 44 percent smaller than in 1949 and was equivalent to 16 percent of the indicated 1950 crop. A year ago ginnings were equivalent to 17 percent of the total 1949 crop.

Grade Index Above A Year Ago

The grade index of cotton ginned prior to Sept. 16, 1950 was 98.9 (Middling White equals 100). This compares with 98.1 a year earlier and 99.4 two years ago. The index for cotton ginned during the first half of September was 97.3 against 99.4 for the last half of August and 98.2 in the Sept. 1-15 period last season. Ginnings this season compared with a year ago contained larger proportions of Middling and higher grades, a smaller proportion of Strict Low Middling and less Low Middling. About two percent of ginnings prior to Sept. 16 this season were Spotted grades against four percent a year ago.

Strict Middling and higher (White and Extra White) accounted for 16 percent of total ginnings to Sept. 15 this year against 11 percent to the same date last year. These higher grades totaled 246,000 bales to mid-September compared with 308,000 bales to the corresponding date a year ago. The increased proportion of these higher grades is attributed largely to the favorable harvesting weather in the early part of the season, particularly in south Texas. The proportion of Strict Middling and higher grades decreased sharply during the first half of September. These grades accounted for 9.1 percent of total ginnings during the Sept. 1-15 period compared with 16.6 percent in the last half of August.

Middling (White and Extra White) comprised about 57 percent of ginnings to Sept. 15 this season compared with 54 percent a year ago. Ginnings during the first half of September contained 46 percent of Middling against 64 percent in the last half of August and 53 percent in the Sept. 1-15 period last year. About 864,000 bales of Middling were ginned prior to Sept. 16 this season compared with 1,455,000 to the same date last season.

Strict Low Middling (White and Extra White) constituted 22 percent of the total ginnings to mid-September compared with 26 percent a year earlier. The proportion of ginnings in these grades increased during the first half of September. In this period about 36.4 percent of total ginnings were Strict Low Middling compared with 16.5 percent in the Aug. 16-31 period. Ginnings of these grades totaled 330,000 bales to mid-September this year against 702,000 a year earlier.

Low Middling and lower (White and Extra White) accounted for about 2.5 percent of ginnings to Sept. 15 against 4.4 percent during the same period a year ago. About 38,000 bales of these grades were ginned to Sept. 15 this season compared with 118,000 a year ago. In the first half of September, ginnings of these grades were 4.5 percent of the total against 3.8 percent a year earlier.

Spotted and other colored cotton comprised about 2.0 percent of ginnings to mid-September this season compared with 4.2 percent to the same date last season. During the first half of September this year, ginnings of these grades accounted for 3.6 percent of the total against 5.6 percent in the corresponding period a year earlier.

About 4.9 percent of the cotton ginned

prior to Sept. 16 was reduced in grade because of rough preparation. This compares with 6.5 percent a year earlier and 6.3 percent two years ago. The percentage of rough preparation in ginnings during the first half of September was 8.0 percent against 4.5 percent in the last half of August and 6.9 percent in the Sept. 1-15 period last season.

Crop Longer in Staple

The average staple length of cotton ginned to mid-September this season was 33.3 thirty-seconds inches. This compares with 32.7 thirty-seconds for the same period a year earlier. Ginnings during the first half of September averaged 33.4 thirty-seconds in length against 33.1 in the Aug. 16-31 period and 32.9 in the first half of September a year ago. Ginnings to mid-September this season compared with a year ago show decreases in the proportion of the shorter staples especially ⅞" and shorter, and substantial increases in most of the lengths 1-1/16" and longer.

Short staple cotton (29/32" and shorter) comprised a much smaller proportion of ginnings to Sept. 15 this season than last. These shorter lengths accounted for 0.9 percent of ginnings against 3.3 percent a year earlier. About 14,500 bales of these staples were ginned from this year's small crop to mid-September compared with 88,000 bales in the corresponding period a year ago.

The lengths 15/16" through 1" also accounted for a smaller proportion of ginnings to mid-September this season compared with a year ago. Cotton of these lengths totaled 336,000 bales or 22.3 percent of the total. To mid-September last season, ginnings of these lengths totaled 944,000 bales or 35.0 percent of total ginnings.

Cotton 1-1/32" through 1-3/32" ginned prior to Sept. 16 showed an unusually large increase from a year earlier. Ginnings of these lengths this season comprised 74 percent of the total compared with 59 percent to mid-September last season. In terms of bales, ginnings of these staples prior to Sept. 16, this season totaled 1,111,000 bales against 1,599,000 to the same date a year ago. Cotton stapling 1-1/16" in this season's ginnings to mid-September was 38.9 percent of total ginnings against 24.8 percent a year ago, and this season's proportion of 1-3/32" was 12.8 compared with 9.0 percent a year earlier. There was a decrease in the proportion of 1-1/32" compared with a year ago.

Long staple cotton (1⅛" and longer) ginned prior to Sept. 16 this season constituted 3.2 percent of total ginnings. This was also an increase from last year when 2.4 percent of ginnings were of these lengths. About 48,000 bales of these longer lengths were ginned to mid-September this year compared with about 64,000 to the same date a year earlier.

Tenderable Cotton

Cotton tenderable in settlement of futures from this year's crop ginned prior to Sept. 16 totaled about 1,420,000 bales or 94.1 percent of ginnings. During the same period last season cotton of tenderable quality totaled about 2,490,000 bales or 92.4 percent of the total.

Cotton ginned to mid-September this season totaled 1,510,577 bales compared with 2,695,465 bales in the same period last year and 2,864,277 two years ago, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Study Made of the Oil Content of Soybeans

The oil content of soybeans produced in the southern states is generally higher than that of soybeans produced in northern states, it was indicated in a report issued late last month by USDA. On the other hand both the protein content of the soybeans and the drying capacity of the oil tend to be higher in northern grown soybeans.

The report, based on a marketing study conducted under the Research and Marketing Act, will help soybean processors determine which areas are most likely to produce soybeans containing certain desirable qualities.

Six of the 10 areas surveyed lie approximately on a north-south line from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. From North to South, the oil content of soybeans in each of the six areas increased, being lowest in the most northern area and highest in the southernmost. These differences in oil content appeared to result primarily from differences in temperature of the areas where the soybeans were grown. The study showed that differences in rainfall, length of day, and altitude had no significant effect on oil content.

The report is entitled "Marketing Study of the Oil Content of Soybeans as Related to Production Areas and Climate." A copy is available upon request at the Information Branch (Room 2608, Phone 5223), Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Fire Is a Tough Enemy

Ginners Can Help Reduce Losses

The National Cotton Council has estimated that the amount of cotton lint destroyed by fire last year would have been sufficient to manufacture enough clothing to meet the requirements of every U.S. fighting man in Korea.

Enough cotton went up in flames in 1949, the Council said, to provide more than 12 million pairs of trousers or 32 million shirts. The armed forces could have been supplied with 125 million pairs of shorts or 92 million undershirts with the cotton burned last year. Cotton destroyed would have been sufficient to manufacture 120 million pairs of socks.

Because cotton is highly inflammable it faces the threat of fire all the way from the cotton field to the spinning mill. Careless smoking around cotton, in the field, during transport, at the gin, warehouse or compress, each year is responsible for a great many fires.

A large majority of warehouse fires are caused by firepacked bales. Such a bale results when burning cotton is undetected and packed inside the bale at the gin. Firepacked bales may be smoldering steadily at the core while outside they may appear perfectly safe and thus may be stored where they will endanger thousands of normal bales.

A major cause of firepacked bales is the presence of rocks, metals or matches in seed cotton brought to the gin. These materials cause sparks when they strike gin machinery, setting fire to the lint, with the result that the burning cotton may be pressed unnoticed into the finished bale.

The Council is emphasizing these precautionary measures: "Keep Matches, Metals and Rocks Out of Cotton," and "Don't Smoke Near Cotton." All ginners are urged to enlist the cooperation of their customers in preventing cotton fires through the remainder of the season. Ginners can hold fire losses down by taking all necessary precautions at their plants.

Insect Control Conference Dec. 7-8

The fourth annual Cotton Insect Control Conference is scheduled to be held at the Hotel Peabody in Memphis, Dec. 7-8, Claude L. Welch, director of the production and marketing division, National Cotton Council, has announced.

The conference will bring together federal and state entomologists and representatives of the insecticide industry. Extension Services, experiment stations, farm organizations, land grant colleges and the cotton industry also will be represented.

A united fight during the 1951 season against the boll weevil, bollworm, aphid, and other cotton pests will be the chief topic of discussion of the meeting, which is sponsored by the Cotton Council.

Explaining that cotton farmers are being called upon to produce a crop of 16 million bales next year, Welch said it is imperative that every precaution be taken to prevent yields being reduced due to pest damage.

An estimate of insect losses during the 1950 season has not yet been released but, from the standpoint of reduction in yield, it is believed by many persons to have been fully as serious as last year if not greater.

A Council estimate, based on USDA reports, assessed the 1949 insect toll at $617,874,186, the highest in history. In the 13 cotton producing states in the Weevil Belt the full yield was reduced an estimated 17.5 percent.

Boll weevil damage in 1949 was extremely high even in areas where the pest seldom had occurred. This widespread incidence, followed by a mild winter favoring high survival, contributed to heavy damage to the crop during the current season. The situation was aggravated by rains which prevailed over a wide area during the critical period for boll weevil, preventing many farmers from poisoning when it was most needed.

Phillips Petroleum Offers New Miscella Charts

Phillips Petroleum Company, Chemical Products Division, Bartlesville, Okla., announces the availability of miscella concentration charts for soybean oil-normal hexane and cottonseed oil-normal hexane. Each chart measures 8 by 22 inches. Weight percent oil, through a full range of zero to 100 percent in the miscella, may be directly read from the charts after the temperature and specific gravity of the miscella have been determined. Temperature range for the soybean oil chart is from 30 to 130F; the cottonseed oil chart is from 50 to 150F. These charts may be obtained free of charge by writing to the company at the above address.

In First 9 Months

Farm Income Down

■ BAE says cash receipts from farm marketings January through September estimated at 18.7 billion, down 4 percent from comparable period in 1949.

BAE-USDA reports that farmers' cash receipts from marketings in the period January through July of this year amounted to 13.0 billion dollars, or seven percent less than receipts in the first seven months of last year. Cash receipts in August and September are tentatively estimated at 2.7 and 3.0 billion dollars, respectively, bringing the cumulative total through September to approximately 18.7 billion dollars—down only four percent from last year.

• **Cash Receipts, January-September** — Cash receipts from marketings during the first nine months of 1950 are estimated at 18.7 billion dollars, four percent less than receipts in the corresponding period last year. Prices of farm products to date average nearly the same as a year ago, but the volume of marketings is a little smaller.

The nine-month total of receipts from livestock and livestock products is 11.2 billion dollars, including 6.4 billion for meat animals, 2.9 billion for dairy products, 1.8 billion for poultry and eggs—and the small remainder representing miscellaneous minor livestock items. As compared with receipts in the same months last year, meat animals are up about five percent, mostly because of higher average prices; dairy receipts are practically the same, with a larger production of milk offset by lower average prices; but poultry and eggs are off about 18 percent as a result of lower prices. The total for all livestock items is slightly smaller than last year.

Cash receipts from crops during the nine-month period are estimated at 7.5 billion dollars, or seven percent below crop receipts in the same months of 1949. Receipts from corn and tobacco are up a little from last year, because of higher average prices in each case. And receipts from some fruits are larger, mostly as the result of a larger volume of sales. But receipts are below those of last year for the other principal crops.

Cash Receipts in August—Cash receipts from farm marketings in August are now estimated at 2.7 billion dollars, including 1.3 billion from crops and 1.4 billion from livestock and livestock products. Total receipts were up almost seven percent from August a year ago, with livestock showing a gain of eight percent and crops five percent.

Cash Receipts in September—Farmers' receipts from September marketings are expected to total approximately 3.0 billion dollars, 10 percent more than in August and slightly more than in September a year ago. Prices of farm products may average slightly higher than in August and possibly from eight to 10 percent above prices in September last year. On the other hand, while the volume of marketings will be seasonally larger than in August, it will probably be considerably smaller than last year.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products may total about 1.5 billion dollars, slightly more than last month and seven percent more than a year ago. Receipts from meat animals are likely to be a little larger than in August, as seasonal increases in quantities marketed will probably more than offset an expected decline in prices of hogs. Compared with last September, receipts from meat animals may be up about 15 percent, mainly because of higher prices. September dairy receipts will

Gin It Better in '50

■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

"It gives the gin operator a set of rules to use in the operation of his plant which if followed closely will prevent damage to the spinning qualities of the lint and at the same time allow the ginner to produce grades that will sell to the best advantage in the marketplace. If we make these points our "Ten Commandments" for better gin operation the entire cotton industry will benefit with special benefit to the producer and ginner."

—J. CHARLIE OGLESBEE, Jr., Cotton Ginning Specialist, Extension Service, USDA, Atlanta, Ga.

be down seasonally, and probably about the same as last year. Receipts from poultry and eggs may be up about seven percent from their August level, reflecting larger marketings of chickens and turkeys; but they are likely to be 10 percent under a year ago because of lower prices.

Cash receipts from September crop marketings will probably total about 1.5 billion dollars, up about 15 percent from August, mostly because of a seasonally larger volume, but down slightly from last September. Crop prices are expected to average about 15 percent higher than last year, but the volume of marketings is much smaller, mainly because of reduced production of cotton and wheat. September receipts from these two commodities are seasonally lower for wheat and seasonally higher for cotton, with both considerably below a year ago. Receipts from feed crops will be larger than last September because of higher prices for corn. With seasonally larger marketings of flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts, total receipts from oil-bearing crops may be twice as large as in August; but they will probably be lower than last year because of smaller marketings of peanuts and flaxseed. Tobacco prices and cash receipts are both expected to be above their August levels—and higher than in September last year. Receipts from fruits and vegetables may show little change from either the preceding month or the same month a year ago.

Pasture Mixtures

Pasture mixtures suggested by specialists of the University of Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service on well-drained soils are: 12 to 15 pounds of orchard grass; three to four pounds of red clover or five to six pounds of alfalfa; and two pounds Louisiana white or ladino clover. For poorly drained soils, a recommended mixture is eight to 10 pounds of Kentucky 31 or alta fescue; two to three pounds alsike clover; and two pounds Louisiana white or ladino clover.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• **Dec. 7-8—Fourth Annual Insect Control Conference. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. For information write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn.**

• **January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.**

• **April 2-3-4, 1951—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.**

• **May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 3-4-5, 1951—Joint convention North Carolina-South Carolina crushers' associations. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va.**

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A pretty good yardstick for measuring the advertising value of a publication is its list of regular advertisers ... the firms which appear in the magazine year after year. We are justifiably proud of the list below, many of whom have been consistent advertisers in "THE PRESS" for more than 25 years!

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The editorial leadership of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is indicated by the fact that the National Cottonseed Products Association, the National Cotton Ginners Association and every state ginners association have recognized it as their official magazine.

This is our 51st year of publication

Laugh It Off

"Does your girl smoke?"
"Well, not quite."

• • •

First Detective: I hear you recovered that old maid from kidnappers. Did you bring her back unharmed?
Second Detective: No, we had to get rough with her before she'd consent to leave them.

• • •

Hubby: I accidentally caught sight of the maid today in her pajamas. Do you know, honey, she's got almost as fine a figure as you have.
Wife: So the chauffeur tells me.

• • •

Testimonial: Your nerve remedy is wonderful. When I married my husband he found me so nervous he couldn't sleep with me, but now, after only two bottles of your Drowsy-Drops, anyone can.

• • •

Hold Up Man: "Stick 'em up, or else."
Victim: "Or else what?"
Hold Up Man: "Don't confuse me—this is my first job."

• • •

Maiden Lady: An intoxicated man got into my house by mistake last night. You should have seen his embarrassment.
Companion: I'll bet he was put out, all right.
Maiden Lady: I'll take that bet!

• • •

New Minister: How do you like my sermons?
Old Maid: Splendid. I never knew what sin was until you came!

• • •

She: Where were you last night?
He: Well, in the first—
She: I know all about the first place—where did you go after that?

• • •

A Scotchman came up to a railroad crossing where there was a smashed automobile and three or four bodies lying around. He went over to one of the injured and said, "Was there a wreck?"
"Yes," said the victim.
"Well, did the engineer ring his bell or give any warning?"
"Never heard a thing," said the injured one.
"I know you are in great pain, my friend, but there is just one more thing. Has the claim agent been around?"
"No," groaned the suffering man.
"Well, move over; I'll lie down beside you," said the Scotchman.

• • •

A timid old maid looked under the bed and finding a burglar there, exclaimed: "And what are you going to do . . . I hope."

• • •

• • •

A married couple were sleeping peacefully when the wife suddenly shouted out in her sleep: "Good Lord, my husband!"
Hubby jumped out the window.